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SENATOR TILLMAN TODAY REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT CHARGE

South Carolinian, in Defense, Before Crowded House, Calls Accusations an Effort to "Get Even."

DENIES DISHONESTY

Scores Executive, Declares His Actions Were Proper and Demands Investigation by His Peers.

WASHINGTON—The unprecedented spectacle of a senator of the United States defending his honor before his colleagues against an attack by the President, was presented here today.

Arising to a question of personal privilege and addressing an audience that filled every seat on the floor of the Senate and packed the galleries, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman denied President Roosevelt's charge that he had used his official position for his private benefit or that he had made a false statement to his fellow members regarding Western land transactions.

He accused the President of personal malice, misrepresentation, falsification, cowardice, "hitting below the belt," contempt of the Senate and violation of the law in the use of the secret service.

He gave official utterance to the charge he made informally on Saturday that important "papers bearing on the question at the issue had been stolen from his room in the Capitol, probably by some of the secret service sleuths."

He also arraigned the President for permitting the United States Steel Corporation to absorb the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, and for "helping his dear friend Harriman to hold two million acres of the public domain, because Ben Tillman wanted to buy 1440 acres."

The Senator demanded the most searching investigation of his conduct and invited comparison of his "private life and public work with that of Theodore Roosevelt or any other man."

He admitted that he "was perhaps disingenuous," in the statement to the Senate declaring that he had not bought "or undertaken to buy" any of the lands in question.

Everything, he declared, hinged on the meaning of the word "undertaken," as he used it. He had not paid any money nor had he taken any one's receipt, "the usual processes by which one 'undertakes' to buy land."

"I have not attempted to deceive anybody," he declared with emphasis; "I have not told any falsehoods; I have not broken any law; I have not been guilty of any immoral conduct; I had the right to purchase the land if I could."

Replying to the President's charge that he had made improper use of his official position, Mr. Tillman said:

"I fail to see any sense or reason in this attitude. I had not become a party to any litigation; I was not interested, except as a private individual, wanting to purchase, and as a senator desiring to enable others to have the opportunity to do so. Of course, the President is sure that I have done something very discreditable and outrageous. He hates me and would destroy me if he could."

For the first time in his senatorial career, Mr. Tillman read his entire speech.

There was intense silence as he arose and throughout the speech he was given the closest attention by his colleagues, many of whom had expressed the hope that he would be able to convince the Senate and country of his innocence.

"For the first time in the history of the government," he began, "a member of this body has been brought to the bar of public opinion, before the Senate itself to be judged, under indictment by no less a person than the President of the United States."

"The manner of the doing of it, and the animus and zeal displayed by the chief executive are worthy of consideration."

"The papers were sent to Senator Hale, as acting chairman of the committee on appropriations. The President gave the communication to the press before the committee had seen the papers and examined into the matter."

"It is well understood that the President is an adept at advertising and that he has used the press with more skill than any man in American politics. He realizes the importance of 'getting in the first blow' though it was below the belt, and might well convict him of cowardice. But he cared nothing for either courtesy, custom or decency, thus treating the committee and the Senate with that contempt which has been his wont."

"And probable reason for his great haste was that he sought to distract attention from the action of the House of Representatives on Friday in laying part of his message on the table, by making sensational accusations against a man who has had long service in the Senate. I could have made my statement to the Senate and the country just as effectively on Saturday, but realizing that the great influence and power of the chief executive were being exerted to the limit of his ability to blacken my name and destroy my character, and that his words

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Here Is Senator Tillman's Defense In the Land Case

I have not attempted to deceive anybody; I had the right to purchase the land.

I was not interested except as a private individual.

The President realizes the importance of "getting in the first blow." The papers were given to the press before the committee on appropriations could examine them.

Probable reason for his haste was that he sought to distract attention from the action of the House in tabling part of the message. He had been in possession of all the facts since last July.

All this fuss about the gravity of the offense can be attributed to personal malice. His eagerness and intensity indicate that Theodore Roosevelt enjoys to the limit the feeling of getting even with Ben Tillman.

The President recognized the unlawful use he has made of the secret service. The sleuths were put to work to discover something to my discredit.

As I had not signed any papers, had not paid any money—the usual processes by which one "undertakes" to buy land—I was speaking accurately and not falsely.

Will the President undertake to say that I have lost my right to buy land because I am a senator?

SEEK TO STAY KING SENTENCE

Herbert Parker, counsel for Cardenio F. King, today made an attempt to secure a stay of sentence for his client by filing with the clerk of the superior criminal court a motion of arrest of judgment on technical grounds.

The defendant seeks to have the judgment stayed, alleging that because of several allegations in the indictment of the government alleged larceny, embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses the government failed to specify which of these the jury should return the verdict on and that the jury failed to elect any specific charge, and consequently the defendant could not lawfully be found guilty.

The motion further declared that because of the failure of the jury to lawfully find the defendant guilty the case was not within the jurisdiction of the court to pass judgment upon and could not lawfully impose sentence.

BAY STATE FUND GROWS STEADILY

The Massachusetts relief fund for the Italian earthquake victims now totals \$118,967.55, an increase of \$2,011.70 over the last report made by Lee, Higginson & Company, treasurers.

Among the sums received Saturday were: Collection at Harvard University, \$341.17; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Calais, Me., \$10; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cotuit, \$18; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading \$86.78. The money received Saturday includes contributions from members of the shoe and leather trade, amounting to \$425, collected by the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

The Christian Science Society of Wellesley gave the collection at its service Sunday to the Italian earthquake victims. The amount was \$50.

Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the National Red Cross, received more than \$600 Saturday, and reports that the fund now totals \$26,928.08.

HEPBURN CANAL BOARD RETURNS

The Remainder of the Party Which Investigated the Work Is Expected Home Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON—Several members of the Hepburn Panama canal investigating committee returned to Washington today from New York, where they landed from the Panama railroad steamer Advance. The party consisted of Representatives Kennedy of Ohio, Haugen of Iowa, Murdock of Kansas, Gronna of North Dakota and Linbergh of Minnesota. They reported a rough passage from Panama, but otherwise a delightful time.

The remainder of the Hepburn party is expected in Washington Wednesday.

BILLINGS LANDS AT PLYMOUTH

Edmund Billings of Boston, who is to represent the Massachusetts relief committee on the scene of the Italian earthquake and give his personal attention to the distribution of the state's funds, has landed at Plymouth, England, from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Italian capital will be the first objective point of Mr. Billings, as communications addressed to him await him there. These include inquiries for over 40 persons relatives and friends of New England Italians.

BAY STATE MILLS MARK EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PROSPERITY

Winchendon, Rochdale and Marlboro Factories Resume Full Time With Employment of Many Hands.

BUSY ERA IS COMING

The Manufacturers Display a Strong and Material Belief in Restoration of Confidence of the Nation.

WINCHENDON—Several industries in this town are showing signs of returning prosperity, and a number of factories started up today with a longer working schedule and more operatives than for many weeks.

The toy combine, which was seriously affected by the financial depression, and which has factories here, is resuming its former activity. The Mason & Parker branch of the Hardware & Woodenware Mfg. Company has begun work again after a long shutdown, and the toy plant of Morton E. Converse & Son is gradually getting back to its usual quota of operatives. The latter concern employs about 350.

The large machine plant of Baxter D. Whitney & Son, which has been running eight hours a day, six days a week, for the past few weeks, resumed on full time.

Carter & Campbell, manufacturers of reed chairs and go-carts, whose factory has been operating 30 to 40 hours a week, and the A. M. Piper & Co. machine shop also began on full time.

MARLBORO—The new factory of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company here will start up Jan. 18. The output will be 1200 pairs a day at first, and will be gradually increased as the work moves through the different departments until it reaches 4000 pairs, as planned.

ROCHDALE—The prospects for the winter presented a much brighter aspect for the mill operatives of this manufacturing town with the reopening of the A. W. Howarth & Son's mill, which had been idle for seven weeks, and the resuming of a full time schedule by the mill of E. J. Carlton & Sons, after running five days a week since August.

BIG ADDITION TO MILL

LOWELL, Mass.—The large plant of the Moore Spinning Company at North Chelmsford is making substantial additions to its plant. A new wool scouring mill is in course of construction and the mill winter weather has helped the quick building of T. L. addition. Two 1500-horsepower turbine engines will be immediately installed in a new engine house and the plant is to be run by electricity.

This plant at present pays taxes on a valuation of \$1,000,000, and gives employment to some 600 Lowell people. The eight regular cars run by the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company to accommodate these workers, show the growth of this plant. Several hundred workers also live in North Chelmsford.

This concern will spend at least \$250,000 in these improvements. It is now busy day and night, and when these additions are completed during the next three months this plant will be one of the largest and best equipped in the country.

MARSH IS FOUND GUILTY BY COURT

WASHINGTON—Commander Charles C. Marsh, who was in charge of the cruiser Yankee when that vessel grounded in Buzzards bay last September, was found guilty of negligence by the court-martial which tried him at the Charlestown navy yard and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded and to lose 40 numbers in rank.

Upon recommendation for clemency, and in view of the previous good record of Commander Marsh, the secretary of the navy reduced the sentence to the loss of 15 numbers.

The secretary did not consider the sentence of the court excessive.

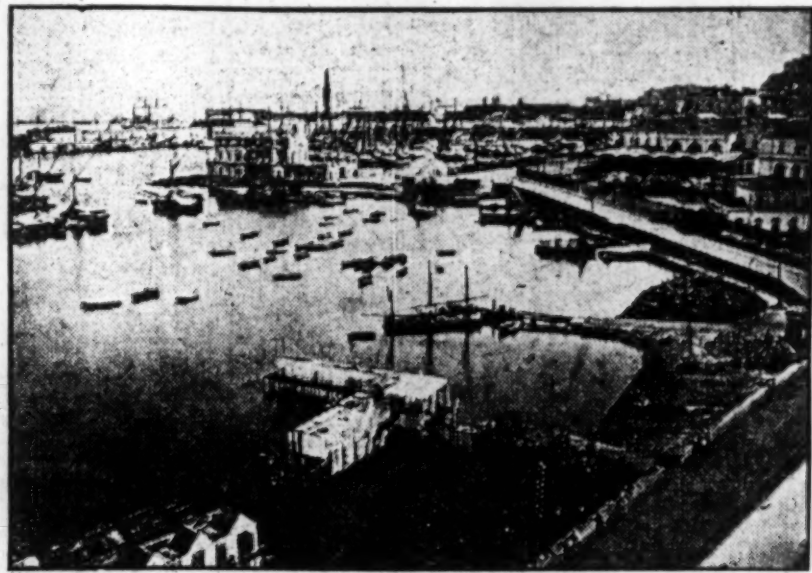
CHANGES POLICE TRAFFIC SQUAD

Superintendent of Police Pierce today ordered one-half of the extra police detail that has been on duty from out of town stations in the congested traffic district back to their houses. In their place he has sent two mounted men, Patrolmen McGilvary and Nickerson of the Back Bay police station. This, according to Superintendent Pierce, is an experiment. The police are well satisfied with the condition of affairs.

NEW JEWELRY PLANT TO START.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A jewelry manufacturing plant with Massachusetts capital will open shortly in Central Falls, R. I., for the manufacture of gold rings. The company is known as the Burns Manufacturing Company, and is incorporated under Massachusetts laws. H. R. Thompson of Boston is treasurer.

U.S. Flagship Now At Naples



BRINGS SYMPATHY OF ALL AMERICANS TO ITALIAN NATION

Sister Warships of Squadron Ordered by Wireless to Proceed to Villefranche, on the Riviera.

NAPLES—The flagship Connecticut of the United States fleet arrived here Sunday with Admiral Sperry on board. Her visit was to express to the Italian nation the sympathy of the United States for the victims of the earthquake.

The sister ships of the special squadron sent to aid in the relief work, the Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota, accompanied the Connecticut to Messina, but did not come to Naples. They proceeded to Villefranche, on the Riviera.

As the whole country is in mourning no salutes were fired. The sailors manned the sides and flags were dipped. The Italian admiral and port officials visited the Connecticut to pay their respects to Rear Admiral Sperry and express appreciation for American sympathy and assistance.

Admiral Sperry returns the visit to the Duke of Aosta and the other officials today.

A sharp rain squall, accompanied by blinding flashes of lightning, came up just when the Connecticut was leaving Messina, and, as it was dark, she picked her way out of the straits with the aid of her searchlight, sounding being made constantly.

The other battleships, after passing the straits, were instructed by wireless to proceed directly to Villefranche.

Our sailors, leaving behind them the stricken shores in whose aid the levitians of destruction had been converted into great instruments of sorrow, have entered Naples bay, on whose matchless natural beauties half grimly, half blandly, the smoking Vesuvius casts a unique charm.

Sorrento, Positano, Posilippo, Torre del Greco, Castellammare, Capri, Ischia are names that evoke pictures of unrivaled fascination.

The varied destinies of Naples, for centuries the capital of the South Italian kingdom of the Sicilies, is symbolized by the great castles of St. Rocco, Castel Nuovo and Castel dell'Ovo. Capodimonte, on high, was for years the resi-

WANTS SMALLER NEWTON BOARDS

Mayor Says the Aldermen and School Committee Should Be Seven Each and Advocates Business Government.

Mayor George Hutchinson of Newton recommended for the second time that the board of aldermen and the school board be reduced to seven members each and criticized the expenditures forced upon the city by state legislation in his address to the new board of aldermen this afternoon.

Thomas Weston, Jr., member at large from ward 7, was elected president of the aldermen for the second term. Benjamin S. Palmer, member at large from ward 3, was reelected vice president. The sum of \$950,087.00 was appropriated for expenses of the various departments for the year.

TRAFFIC RULE CHANGE WANTED

Members of the Fruit and Produce Exchange are making an extensive canvass of the membership to secure a large attendance Tuesday at the postponed meeting called to frame a formal protest to the street commissioners against certain regulations of the recently adopted traffic rules.

The rule preventing a team from standing in a street for a period longer than five minutes is not at all agreeable to the fruit and produce men.



NAPLES AND VESUVIUS.

Italian city which is the headquarters of the relief work for the earthquake victims, and where the American flagship Connecticut, with Admiral Sperry on board, has arrived. The view of the cone of the volcano is taken from the government observatory on the mountain.

dence of the king when he was heir to the throne as Prince of Naples.

Naples strikes the visitor as more like a Spanish than an Italian city. The long Spanish domination when Naples was the court of one of the most brilliant viceroys of Spain, has left an indelible stamp on its architecture and customs.

It is above all the city of the picturesque and the gay in music and color, and its popular songs and dances to the thrumming of guitar and mandolin and the tinkling of the tambore are famous throughout Italy and the Mediterranean.

Chilians Fete Officers of the Pacific Squadron

TALCAHUANO, Chili—The officers of the United States Pacific fleet are still being royally entertained here at private receptions, tennis parties and banquets aboard the Chilean war vessels, and the Americans are reciprocating by giving dinners on their ships.

VALPARAISO—The admiralty has been advised that both divisions of the United States Pacific fleet will arrive at Valparaiso Jan. 15, and a commission, presided over by Admiral Simpson, has prepared a program for the entertainment of the officers and men.

OPTIMISTS LOOK FOR RAIL ORDERS

PITTSBURG.—Optimists still figure, it is said, on the railroads taking as great a tonnage this year as they did in 1907, of which fully 2,000,000 tons will be placed early in the first quarter and the rest before the close of the third. This will mean close to 3,500,000 tons for the year.

There is a greater demand for open hearth steel rails than heretofore, and the mills are equal to the occasion. During the last week the Carnegie Steel Co. rolled steel rails for export as the Edgar Thomson works, bringing the open hearth steel ingots from the Homestead plant to Braddock.

MEDICAL BILL PASSES SENATE

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont Senate Saturday afternoon, without a dissenting vote, concurred in the House proposals of amendment to Senate bill 95 relating to the practice of medicine and surgery by those who practise the tenets of their religious belief without professing a knowledge of medicine and surgery. This excludes Christian Scientists from the provisions of the bill, which has now gone to the Governor for his signature.

ADDRESSES FOR MELROSE CLUB.

Ex-Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts and the Hon. William B. de Las Casas will address the members of the Melrose Club Tuesday, Jan. 12. Stereoscopic views of the Metropolitan park system will be shown.

BAILEY TO CARRY BAY STATE VOTE

Electors Chose Newbury Man As Messenger and Cast Their Sixteen Ballots for Taft and Sherman.

Massachusetts officially cast her 16 ballots for William H. Taft as President and James F. Sherman as Vice President of the United States, at the second session of the electoral college of Massachusetts, held in the Senate chamber at 11:15 today. After the formal vote had been cast, Charles A. Bailey of Newbury was selected as the messenger to carry the certificate of the vote to Washington.

The opening of the session was considerably delayed owing to a conference at which an attempt was made to weed out several of the candidates for messenger to Washington, and at which all but two were eliminated.

On the first ballot for messenger Charles A. Bailey received 11 votes and John A. Campbell of Boston had five votes. John Reed of Cambridge, who placed Mr. Campbell's name before the college, moved that Mr. Bailey be nominated by acclamation. This was done.

After completing the business of the session, the members of the college paid a visit of respect to Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham.

VOICES REGRETS FOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—The dean of Brooklyn clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who celebrated his 87th birthday Sunday, said:

"I do not want to put my finger in those controversies at Washington, those epithet-slinging contests. Mr. Roosevelt is a dear, good friend of mine. He wrote me a splendid letter thanking me for my efforts in helping to make him Governor, and of course I voted for him for President."

"He has done so many good things and made so excellent a President that I regret that as he goes out of office he will assert his pugilistic, Rough Rider nature and get out the 'big stick' and also throw bricks at the members of Congress. He is too combative. This will never happen with Taft, as he is too large a person to ignite easily, and there is not enough igneous matter in Washington to explode him. He is a splendid man."

"Taft's election has forever shelved that eloquent charlatan, Bryan. Bryan in private life is a perfect Christian gentleman, but in politics he is a charlatan, and the country did a glorious thing in putting him on the shelf, where he is destined to remain. Bryan is a vision-ary."

TONG SHAO YI NOW IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD—Tong Shao Yi, special Chinese ambassador to thank this country for releasing the Boxer indemnity, has arrived in this city to visit E. C. Gardner, with whom he stayed while attending the public schools here. He was accompanied by a secret service man. He was met at the railroad station by George C. Gardner, a schoolmate when he attended the grammar and high schools in this city 35 years ago.

His meeting with Mr. Gardner, his former instructor, whom he has not seen since, was affecting.

Owing to the fact that Tong Shao Yi has been recalled his stay here will be short. He will go to Hartford today and will sail Jan. 19 on the steamer Prince Frederick William for London.

He will visit capitals in Europe and expects to reach Peking next summer.

FORESTRY WORK OFFERS GOOD PAY

A New Field of Industry Is Opened in United States, With Many Attractions, Says Harvard Professor.

Ambitious young men who desire congenial outdoor work at attractive pay will find an open field in the forestry service of the nation or of large lumber corporations, according to Prof. J. W. Jack of the Harvard forestry department, in his address at the Civil Service House on "The New Profession in Forestry." He said:

"The United States now has 173,000,000 acres of land under control, and is constantly adding to it. Here is a vast field for trained men. Then, too, the realization that over \$1,000,000,000 worth of lumber has been wasted in the past through inefficient lumbering operations has caused certain large corporations to demand the services of experts in the administration of their timber lands. No tree is now cut down by these companies unless marked by an expert."

"The life of the forestry service is a pleasant one, and the pay attractive, though not so much so as in some lines. Yet any man who can obtain a comfortable living from that form of labor which he likes best should indeed consider himself fortunate."

SENATOR FOR THE NORTHWEST.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The Washington Legislature probably will elect Congressman Wesley L. Jones of North Yakima to succeed Levi Ankeny in the United States Senate.

LIST OF BOSTON'S LARGE TAXPAYERS PUBLISHED TODAY

Valuation of the Property of the Late Quincy A. Shaw Increased by Sixty-Five Per Cent Last Year.

CITY GAINS MUCH

Boston & Albany Railroad Pays Greatest Amount With Elevated Prominent Among Big Ones at the Top.

A remarkable change in the valuation of individual property was shown in the list of Boston's largest 1908 taxpayers made public today, in the increase of \$2,099,300, or 65 per cent, in the property owned by the late Quincy A. Shaw.

The figures as given below do not include valuations of the large holdings of the United States, the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston, which yield no taxes.

Corporations:	Valuation.	Tax.
Boston & Albany Railroad	\$16,280,200	\$268,623
Boston Terminal	15,079,100	248,595
Edison Company	14,711,800	242,744
Boston Cons. Gas	13,444,500	221,834
N. Y. N. H. & H.	12,903,500	206,297
Boston & Maine	8,551,100	146,943
Boston Elevated	7,366,800	121,548
West End St. Ry.	7,290,600	120,224
State St. Exchange	6,502,600	102,592
Fifty Associates	6,766,400	95,145
Boston & Lowell	5,339,700	82,925
Boston Wharf Co.	4,816,200	78,467
Old Colony R. R.	3,777,100	61,197

Trustees:
Quincy A. Shaw, et al. 27,095,500 447,075
Oliver Ames, et al. 7,013,600 115,724
W. Dalrymple, et al. 4,584,200 80,758
Wm. A. Gaston, et al. 4,285,800 70,715

Individuals:
Quincy A. Shaw, et al. 5,314,500 87,689
Jason S. Bailey, et al. 1,323,600 21,839
Eugene N. Foss, et al. 1,252,700 21,181
Lotta M. Crabtree, et al. 955,000 15,757

The valuation of property owned by Eugene N. Foss, which showed a decrease in 1907 of \$298,100, showed a further decrease last year of \$41,000. By reason of an increase of \$597,000 in the valuation of his property, Jason S. Bailey changes place with Lotta M. Crabtree, and becomes Boston's third largest individual taxpayer.

The Boston & Albany valuation was increased by \$22,900 over that for the preceding year. The valuations of other large companies were increased materially, including that of the Edison Company, which was \$13,493,500 in 1907; the Boston Elevated, which was \$5,933,600; the West End Street railway, which was \$6,897,400; the Fifty Associates, which was \$5,707,400; the Boston & Lowell, which was \$5,369,000; the Boston Wharf Company, which was \$4,442,300; the Old Colony railroad trustees, which was \$3,500,000; W. Dalrymple et al., which was \$4,816,100; Quincy A. Shaw, which was \$3,215,200, and Jason S. Bailey, which was \$2,726,000.

The largest increase was in the valuation of the New Haven railroad, amounting to an increase of \$6,620,100, and making it the fifth largest corporation taxpayer, instead of the ninth as formerly. This road was taxed last year for the first time on its enlarged freight yards in South Boston. The increase in the valuation of the Edison Company advances that corporation from fourth to third place among the large corporation taxpayers, exchanging places with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, whose valuation is decreased for the second time in two years as the result of land sales.

Among the taxpayers whose valuation was decreased are the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, whose 1907 valuation was \$8,660,000; Charles E. Cotting et al., whose valuation was \$2,732,000; Oliver Ames et al., which was \$7,770,700; William A. Gaston et al., which was \$4,450,500, and Eugene N. Foss, which was \$1,424,700.

CARNEGIE TO HEAD LIST?

NEW YORK—It is expected that in today's list of New York city's personal tax assessments, Andrew Carnegie will head the list as for several years with \$5,000,000 personal property and John D. Rockefeller second with \$2,500,000. There will be an increase in real estate assessments of about \$120,000,000.

REVERE TO HAVE NEW SYNAGOGUE

Revere will be broken in the spring at Wave and Atlantic avenues, Revere, for the erection of a synagogue and school in which the Congregation Ben Israel, Revere, will worship.

Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston—Temperature of 40 degrees, sky cloudy, wind southwest, 14 miles an hour. High tide at 2:29 a. m. and 2:40 p. m.

Conditions and temperatures elsewhere are reported as follows: New Haven cloudy, 40; New York cloudy, 41; Pittsburgh rain, 54; Philadelphia cloudy, 42; Baltimore cloudy, 40.

Following is the forecast: New England and local—Fair and colder tonight. Tuesday fair and continued colder, light to moderate westerly winds. Minimum temperature, 12 to 16 degrees.

GREAT SHRINKAGE IN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Five Hundred Thousand Less
Aliens Brought Into the
Country Last Year Than in
Previous Twelve Months.

FEWER ILLITERATES

WASHINGTON.—Immigration to the United States fell off 502,479 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, is the report of Deputy Commissioner of Immigration F. H. Larned, in charge of the bureau just made public.

The total immigration for the year was 782,870 as against 1,285,349 for 1907. This is a decrease of 39 per cent. During 1907 13,064 aliens were rejected; during the past year 10,902 were rejected.

Of the aliens admitted 630,671 were between the ages of 14 and 44 years. Among them were 172,293 who could neither read nor write and 2310 could read but not write. Therefore about 26 per cent were illiterate, a decrease of 4 per cent in comparison with 1907.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving immigrants was \$17,794,226, an average of almost \$23 a person. During the year there were turned back at the ports 10,902 aliens—about 13-10 per cent of the total number applying for admission.

It is pointed out that the past year was abnormal concerning immigration as well as concerning immigration, the same reason which reduced the latter having operated with perhaps greater force to increase the former.

Most of the aliens came from southern or eastern Europe—Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey and the small principalities surrounding them. Russia furnished 64 per cent of the total.

The report shows that the enforcement of the law relating to alien contract labor was unprecedentedly successful. In the year, 1932 contract laborers were rejected and 240 were arrested and expelled from the country.

FEWER ARRIVALS FROM ABROAD

Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy reports a falling off in number of passengers arriving in Boston from foreign ports in 1908. The total number arriving here last year was 93,000, against 148,291 for 1907.

This reduction the surveyor attributes to the business depression.

The arrivals are classified thus: First class 54,419, second class 10,075, third class 27,638, cattleman 1518, stowaways 3. The arrival of vessels follows: Steamers 1032, schooners 318, barks 20, ships 6, brigs 1, a total of 1371.

MAYOR CAUSES CLEAN SUNDAY

ROANOKE, Va.—The order of Mayor Cutchen's to the police department to enforce every law and ordinance has been carried out. No cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fruit, confections, toilet articles, or other merchandise were sold Sunday. One cigar stand gave away cigars to all its patrons.

The police halted all milk wagons, drays, wagons, ice-cream wagons and street hacks, and took the names of the drivers and owners of the vehicles. The numbers of all street cars and the names of the motormen and conductors running them were recorded, and the numbers of freight trains running through the city not hauling perishable matter were noted. The anti-spitting and all other ordinances were rigidly enforced, and even shoe-shine places were closed.

ENLARGE CUSTOM HOUSE IS SCHEME

WASHINGTON.—The treasury department is considering the advisability of remodeling the present custom house in Boston instead of building a new structure, owing to the difficulty experienced in finding a suitable site. The plan contemplates the remodeling of the present building and the erection upon it of a tower several stories in height with rooms for the office force.

A second plan is to purchase a strip of land at the western end of State street block in which the appraisers' stores are located, and the exchange of this with the city for a short street between the custom house and the block. This would permit the construction of an addition to the present custom house.

"BOSS" TWEED'S TRUMPET FOUND?

NEW YORK.—A fireman's battered, old-fashioned brass trumpet, which is thought to have belonged to New York's erstwhile political "boss," William M. Tweed, has been found at the bottom of the East river, and is, pending the decision as to its ownership, in the possession of the finder, Capt. John Cookley, a professional diver.

It is said Tweed lost it overboard during the great candle factory waterfront fire over 40 years ago.

SPANISH WAR CAMP OF REGULARS.
The first camp of Spanish War Veterans formed at a regular army post in the United States is Camp Alfred C. Alford, No. 49, just established at Fort Warren. It is composed of 46 regular soldiers, all of whom have had service in Cuba, China and the Philippines.

TILLMAN MAKES REPLY TO CHARGES OF THE PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One.)

and the exhibits which he sent would be given the widest publicity, while my own statement would probably be epitomized on account of the pressure on the wires, I decided to wait until today with the hope that my defense, without being unavoidably mutilated, would reach the people in good time.

"An examination of the President's letter to Mr. Hale will show that the President's charges, boiled down, amount to two in number:

"First—He promotes me to membership in the 'Ananias Club' and charges, in effect, that I have deliberately lied to the Senate.

"Second—He charges that I have exerted my official influence and worked as a senator for my personal benefit alone, to secure the passage of a resolution and to press the department of justice to bring suit against the corporations which hold so much of the public domain in the West and will not sell it to settlers under the terms of their grants from the government.

"He has prepared his indictment with consummate ability and skill. He is even cunning in the apparently innocent pretense that in making a search through the secret service for one and of a malefactor he had run down another, and the case of that one is of such serious importance that his sense of official obligation compelled him to prompt action. Mark you, he has been in possession of all the facts in this case since July last, and men will be curious to know why, if his zeal was honest, he did not make them known then."

Mr. Tillman here quoted from the President's special message to the House on the secret service, in which he declared that if he had proof of corruption of any member of the House, he would take prompt action in the courts against such member.

"It therefore follows," continued the Senator, "that he has found no grounds for indicting me, which would no doubt have rejoiced him overmuch, and all this fuss, ruse and fustian about the gravity of the offense with which he charges me can be attributed to personal malice alone."

"In my public work here I have not hesitated to criticize and comment on the official actions and utterances of President Roosevelt, and I have doubtless given him good cause to seek revenge. I have at various times arraigned him in the Senate for tyrannical invasion of the rights of Congress, for usurpation of authority not given him by the constitution, for disobedience of the law and neglect of duty, and in particular, in the case of Mrs. Morris, for brutal and cruel conduct toward a helpless woman."

"I was not aware that these darts of mine had quivered in the executive hide and stung him so, but the eagerness and intensity with which he has presented his case against me, his making a precedent where none has existed heretofore, his taking from the committee to which he had forwarded them the papers and giving them to the press before the committee had considered them, indicate that Theodore Roosevelt enjoys to the limit the feeling of getting even with Ben Tillman, and lays on the big stick with the keenest relish, doubtless believing that the pitchfork has gone out of business."

Referring to that portion of the letter to Senator Hale which describes how the Tillman case came to the President's attention, the Senator said:

"It is well to note that the President recognized the extraordinary character of his action as well as the unlawful use he has made of the secret service. He pretends that his case against me has been worked up by accident, by reason of the discoveries of the inspectors in investigating the fraudulent transactions of one Bryan R. Dorr, and the facts ought not be hidden or suppressed."

After admitting the authenticity of the letters and telegrams as attached to the President's letter, Mr. Tillman entered into a lengthy discussion of his transactions regarding Oregon lands and his denunciation of Bryan R. Dorr on the floor of the Senate for stating in a circular to prospective clients that he had "subscribed and paid the necessary fees for a quarter section for himself, and 10 other quarter sections for 10 of his nearest relatives."

"The sleuths which the President put upon my trail," continued the Senator, "have made their report and a perusal of it will show to any fair mind that, so far from endeavoring to justify the fraud order against Dorr, they were really put to work to investigate me and endeavor, if possible, to discover something to my discredit, while the President directed the investigation."

"I say this because it is hardly possible that a postoffice inspector would set about getting photographic copies of the letters of a United States Senator and trying to convict him of lying, if the orders did not come from a high source."

"The swindlers had secured a good many thousands of dollars before the exposure in the Senate stopped people from being duped, and yet Theodore Roosevelt, who poses as the only remaining honest man in public life, in the face of these facts has felt called upon to attack the character of men whose integrity has never been before questioned and whose official position is second only to his own."

"The President declared: 'The assault which Senator Tillman made upon Mr. Dorr was, according to the report of the inspector, a wanton assault made to cover up Senator Tillman's own transactions.'"

"In doing this he makes false declarations, for the inspectors nowhere say any such thing, which can be proven by an examination of the report."

"Now, about the lying. I did not tell the Senate I had not considered the purchase of land; I did not say I had not

contemplated the purchase of land, because I had done both.

"I was perhaps disingenuous; but a moment's thought will convince any honest minded man that as I had not signed any papers, had not paid any money, had taken nobody's receipt—the usual processes by which one 'undertakes' to buy land—I was speaking accurately and not falsely. Everything hinges on the meaning of the word 'undertaken' and my use of it. Did I mean to conceal the fact that I was anxious to buy some of this land? Not at all. Did I mean to attack Dorr as a swindler, when I myself was engaged in a dishonest and dishonorable transaction?"

"That is what the President would have the people believe."

"Just what law did I break? What wrong did I do or contemplate? According to the report of the attorney-general in answer to the resolution which I introduced and which passed the Senate, Harriman, the President's dear friend, still holds in defiance of law upland of 2,000,000 acres of the best lands of Oregon and California and refuses to sell them at any price."

"Will the President undertake to say that I have lost my right to buy land because I am a senator? Can the President deny that my activity secured the passage of the resolution instructing the attorney-general to bring suit for the recovery of this land for the use of actual settlers? If Harriman and others like him are made to disgorge by reason of these suits, shall the fact that I was endeavoring to buy a little pittance of the land be used as the basis of a charge of being a liar and a corrupt senator; to be disgraced?"

"The President's sleuths, set to do the dirty work of spying on a senator, when that senator had exposed a fraud which was being perpetrated on the public, reported to him on July 27. I had nothing whatever to do with the change in the law, of which the President complains in regard to the secret service."

"So the President's animus is not against me on the same ground for which he has attacked Messrs. Tawney, Smith and others in the House, but one of personal malice, engendered by hatred because of my course in the Senate during the last seven years."

"The President lays great stress on the statement of mine made Feb. 15 in a letter to Reeder & Watkins. He italicizes the words 'as well as myself' as though it were unlawful, immoral or improper for a senator to buy any land or to act in this chamber on any question affecting his personal interest."

"It is easy for those who are themselves vulnerable to convict others on the most flimsy evidence, and the President seems to work on that theory."

He referred to the failure of the department of justice to bring suit to restore the Oregon land grants to the public domain.

"The President, having convicted Tillman, proceeded to clear Dorr in both cases contrary to the facts," he concluded, "and smilingly retires from the center of the stage, which it is his greatest delight to occupy, and complacently looks to have the American people and the Senate give their approval to his verdict. I await that verdict calmly, and without fear, and will gladly abide by it."

STEEL INVESTIGATORS NAMED.

WASHINGTON.—Senators Clark (Wyo.), Dillingham (Vt.), Kittredge (S. D.), Culberson (Tex.) and Overman (N. C.) were today appointed a sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee to consider whether the President had authority to permit the absorption by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

CANNON APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON.—Speaker Cannon announced in the House today the membership of the committee that will investigate the expenditure of the money for secret service work by the various government departments. The members are: Olmstead (Rep. Penn.), Currie (Rep. N. H.), Young (Rep. Mich.), Brantley (Dem. Ga.), and Bowers (Dem. Miss.).

NEW FIRE BADGES WILL BE ISSUED

Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker has decided to issue a new metal fire badge, which will be ready in about two weeks, and has asked that old badges be ready to be turned in within that time.

During the past year Commissioner Parker, officers of his department and the police have found that many persons were using fire badges who were not entitled to them.

Commissioner Parker's attention was called to the matter and he decided to investigate. When he got ready to issue badges for 1909 he took special precaution to see that they fell only into authorized hands. Previous to this over 800 permits to enter fire lines were held by various persons.

BILL WOULD OUST NATIONAL BANKS

GUTHRIE, Okla.—The war on national banks in Oklahoma is now for extermination. Since Attorney-General Bonaparte ruled against national banks guaranteeing deposits, many national banks became state banks and those remaining national banks suffered heavy losses in deposits. Now, as a result of numerous petitions, Senator Echols of Elk City will introduce a measure in the Legislature compelling the deposit in state banks under the guarantee law of all public funds, school, municipal and county, as well as state funds.

This would eliminate Oklahoma's national banks. A similar movement is also expected to succeed in Texas.

Summary of Interstate Commerce Board's Report

THE commission considers that its desire to have E. H. Harriman testify concerning his personal payments for public railroad properties, and its rulings on similar cases, were not fully understood by the United States supreme court which rendered a decision adverse to the commission.

The commission heard 5194 complaints and discovered that railroad earnings have decreased.

The practice of bringing suit to set aside orders of the commission is growing. It strikes at a fundamental prerogative of the commission.

Injunctions against change in rates are being abused.

The ruling that rates on foreign shipments must show the tariff for inland carriage has led to the relinquishment of trans-Pacific business by American companies.

The condition of safety appliances is steadily improving.

Few new black signal devices have been invented.

The law regarding explosives needs to be made broader.

Forty-six indictments for rebates have been made; many practices of carriers are of doubtful propriety.

Court decisions have generally strengthened the commission's hands in its strife against discrimination.

A uniform system of accounting for railroads is in force and gives good results.

BANK IS BUILDING NINE-STORY BLOCK

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company Is to Occupy White Marble Office Structure Downtown.

One of the largest and most modern office buildings in the city is that now under construction at Devonshire, Franklin and Arch streets, which is being built for the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company. The offices will be ready for occupancy on Jan. 1 next and the bank is on the following March.

The new building has entrances on all three streets. The entrance on Franklin street is for the bank only, which occupies the basement and the high first story of the building. The other entrances open into a main corridor, with vaulted ceiling and walls of rich marble.

Four elevators serve to communicate with the eight office floors of the building. The first office floor covers practically the entire area, but the floors above are arranged about a light court which opens on Arch street, thus making it possible to have all outside offices and insuring plenty of light and air.

On each floor is a fireproof vault opening from the corridor. The offices are fitted in the most approved manner with every convenience sought for in the modern building. The finish will be of oak with marble floors in the corridors.

The exterior of the building will be of white marble. The architects have chosen for the style of architecture an adaptation of the Italian renaissance. This style is particularly well adapted to express a modern business building, where simplicity and monumental character, with a sparing amount of decoration, are prime essentials.

NEW ELECTRICAL FAVORS AT DANCE

CHICAGO.—Chicago society will introduce the "electrical favor" at the next bachelors and benedicts' ball. It takes the place of the old midwinter cotton, and will be the big dance of the season.

A series of wonderful electrical effects promise to be a continuous performance of surprises for the dancers. There will be shadow dances and dances in which the light will be only on persons of the participants.

The committee is made up largely of the older gallants of society, and include Harold McCormick, Eames Macveagh, Albert DeWolf Erskine, Adolph Babcock, Mason Phelps and Norris Henrotin.

TAFT IS VISITED BY HIS BROTHER

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Charles P. Taft, with his wife and daughter Louise, have arrived here and were met at the station by the President-elect and Mrs. Taft. They expect to remain here until the President-elect leaves for Panama. At that time the C. P. Taft family may go to Cuba.

Timothy L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff are here from New York and are registered at the Bon Air Hotel. Mr. Woodruff is here for an outing.

QUEEN OF SPAIN REPORTED SHOT.

VIENNA.—Queen Victoria of Spain, according to a story in the Neue Wiener Journal, was struck by a bullet from an unknown source, which grazed her forehead, inflicting but slight injury, while a member of a hunting party recently at the lodge of Archduke Frederick.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BODY REVIEWS ITS OWN JUDGMENTS

Harriman Court Decision and Relation of Commission
to Judiciary, Rulings on Rates and Outcome of Law on
Various Appliances Are Considered.

WASHINGTON.—The interstate commerce commission today transmitted to Congress its report for 1908, the 22d year of its existence.

The report states that the temporary financial depression from which the country is now emerging resulted in the diminution of railway revenues considerably below the high point reached in 1907, the banner year in American railroad history.

In E. H. Harriman vs. interstate commerce commission, decided Dec. 14, 1908, the supreme court of the United States held, reversing the decision of the circuit court, that the appellant could not be required to answer certain questions propounded to him by the commission.

The commission had instituted an inquiry into railroad consolidations and combinations with special reference to the operations of Mr. Harriman in connection with the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and allied interests. In this investigation it came out that in the Union Pacific, in which Mr. Harriman was the dominant factor, had purchased of the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central certain very large blocks of stock. It appeared that the price paid by the Union Pacific was, and Mr. Harriman was asked to state, in case he owned any of the stock thus purchased by the Union Pacific, what price he had himself paid. These questions he declined to answer, and he is now sustained by the court.

This commission has repeatedly held that the private dealings of individuals in private matters could not be inquired into. It has, however, ruled that it might inquire to the fullest extent into the operations of railroads and the officers of railroads. In the opinion of this commission, when Mr. Harriman assumes control of the Union Pacific railroad he ceases to be a private individual to that extent and can no longer claim protection he might otherwise insist upon.

During the year 5194 complaints have been filed with the commission for consideration and action, relating to the rates and practices of substantially all railroads in the United States. The number of formal cases and investigations of alleged violations of the act to regulate commerce have been had, 354, an increase of 33 1-2 per cent. In 1908 373 hearings and investigations of alleged violations of the act to regulate commerce have been had, 354, an increase of 33 1-2 per cent. In 1908 373 hearings and investigations of alleged violations of the act to regulate commerce have been had, 354, an increase of 33 1-2 per cent.

It is significant that since July 1, 1908, 16 suits have been begun to set aside orders of the commission. The questions presented by these various suits are fundamental. The constitutionality of the act itself is in issue. The right of Congress to delegate to any tribunal

REWARDS FRIENDS OF POORER DAYS

Henry Stewart, Once Arrested
in Newton As Vagrant,
Returns From England
With Plenty of Money.

Henry Stewart, an Englishman, aged 58 years, who was arrested for vagrancy when he passed through Newton nearly three months ago, poorly clad and without funds, after having walked from California on his way to England, has just returned from abroad attired in the latest fashion, with plenty of money. He is rewarding persons who befriended him on his previous journey.

In the Newton police court, Judge Kennedy seriously considered committing the man to the State Farm, but Stewart's politeness and knowledge of economic conditions and other subjects indicated that he was a scholar, and he was freed.

After walking across the country Stewart went to England on a cattle boat. Great was his surprise when he found there a considerable sum of money awaiting him in his native town.

Longing to return to America, Stewart took passage on a first-class liner. He says he is going to walk back to California over the same route he traversed last autumn and will eventually go to Minnesota to live on a farm of his own.

"I have become convinced," Stewart told friends, "that a man may be true to heart, yet by circumstances compelled to dress in tattered clothing, and some persons will shun him. The same man may become a rascal, yet attire himself in fashionable clothing and display large sums of money, and those who had previously scorned him will seek his favor."

Stewart says regarding the conditions in this country: "Wheat will eventually replace gold as a standard of value."

He believes that many doctrines, such as government ownership of railroads, telephone and telegraph lines and express companies, will be adopted in the United States.

Stewart carried an account book, in which he had the postmarks of every important place which he passed through or the signature of the mayor or other officials.

CADETS MAY BE DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON.—The fate of a dozen or more West Point cadets who "funkt" in their mid-term examinations was considered at a three hours' conference in the war department. At the close of the meeting there seemed to be little chance that the delinquent ones would be allowed to continue.

authority to establish an interstate rate is denied. Perhaps the most serious practical question concerns the right of the courts to review the orders of the commission. If the contention of the carriers is sustained, little progress has been made.

In 12 of the 16 cases preliminary injunctions were prayed for, being granted in six and refused in six. It has been from the first understood that the success of the present act depended largely upon the facility with which temporary injunctions could be obtained. If a railroad company, by mere allegation in its bill of complaint, can overturn the result of investigation, no very satisfactory results can be expected.

In several cases courts have granted injunctions against changes in rates pending proceedings before this commission. The jurisdiction of the courts to grant such injunctions is vigorously combated by the railroads, and difficult questions arise where the several carriers making up the through line are in the jurisdiction of different courts. In such proceedings the small shipper can not and does not continue in business under the higher rate.

Effective April 15, 1908, a regulation was promulgated requiring that tariffs applying on traffic exported to or imported from foreign countries not adjacent to the United States must show the rates, fares and charges of the inland carriers to the port and from the port in the United States, and for good cause shown, carriers were given permission to make changes in their rates applicable to such import and export traffic to and from our Pacific coast ports upon notice of three days of reduction in rates and of 10 days as to advances in rates.

Following this order the transcontinental lines withdrew, effective Nov. 1, 1908, all their through import and export rates via the Pacific ports and applied to the inland carriage of export and import traffic to those ports the domestic rates applicable to and from the ports proper. The Canadian Pacific railway, and a large number of carriers in the United States with lines east of the Mississippi river, published and filed proportional class and commodity inland rates applicable to Vancouver, on traffic destined to oriental points, which are much lower than the domestic rates to Vancouver proper.

With the possible exception of power brakes the condition of safety appliances is steadily improving. It is not clearly understood why the maintenance of the brakes does not keep pace with progress of improvement of other detail of equipment. During the year there have been transmitted to the various United States attorneys 276 cases, involving 1117 distinct violations of the safety-appliance law.

PACIFIC COAST PASTOR IN HUB

The Rev. Dr. Brougher of
Portland (Ore.) Addresses
Congregation in Tremont
Temple.

Much interest was taken by the congregation of Tremont Temple Baptist Church Sunday in the sermons of the Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of the White Temple, Portland, Ore.

His morning sermon was based on the event of the leaves and the fishes.

After pointing out how the disciples would have cared for the multitude, and how Jesus did care for them, he said: "We have contrasted here two methods of dealing, not only with the people, but with every problem of life. The disciples were up against it. They had been told to feed that multitude, and yet they had only five loaves and two fishes. It seemed an impossible task. They said: 'We cannot do it.' Jesus said: 'You must do it.' They must do the impossible."

"Many people today expect to solve the problems of life by dodging them, but no problem is ever settled by running away from it. Every man must face his own problem, and with the ability he has, work it out to success. Every problem in life can be settled by boldly and fearlessly undertaking the task that is before us, relying upon the Omnipotent."

EVERETT PLANS CHARITY BOARD

A board of associated charities is proposed by the Everett board of trade. A committee of business men with James F. Cavanaugh as chairman is looking into the proposition to establish an organization to work in conjunction with the churches and charitable societies, but independently. An experienced worker will be required to direct the organization.

Among those who have indicated an interest in such an organization are ex-Mayors H. Heustis Newton and Charles C. Nichols, School Committeeman John Lane and the pastors of seven churches.

DR. W. R. AMESBURY SENTENCED.

Dr. Walter Raleigh Amesbury of Hyde Park, in the Norfolk superior court at Dedham, this forenoon, Justice Sherman presiding, pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

STANDARD TO PIPE NATURAL GAS INTO BALTIMORE MAINS

System Will Perhaps Reach
Washington With Lateral
Lines Extending to Several
Maryland Cities.

FROM W. VIRGINIA

BALTIMORE.—There seems to be good foundation for the statement that a project to pipe natural gas from the Parkersburg, W. Va., district has reached a stage where the promoters have no fear that their plan can be blocked.

This project originated with S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company. Mr. Warfield has close relations with the National City Bank of New York and the Standard Oil interests.

It is now stated positively by a representative of the Standard Oil Company that it will be able within 60 days to furnish natural gas to Baltimore for illuminating, heating and cooking purposes.

"The whole length of the pipe line would be perhaps about 200 miles," he says. "We will be able not only to supply Baltimore, but to lay lateral lines into Cumberland, Hagerstown, Frederick, Westminster and any other points where the consumption promises a satisfactory return."

"We may even go into Washington, although the line we propose to follow from the gas fields does not touch that city. Our objective point is Baltimore, and it is laid in nearly an air line to this city. But a lateral line to Washington will not be difficult, and we had that in view."

The profit to the Standard is not to be found in the use of the natural gas for illuminating, but for industrial purposes, says Mr. Warfield.

"What I have been trying to do," he says, "has been on the one side to connect this city with the Susquehanna river to secure a large volume of electric current for use here, and on the other side to connect the city with the gas fields of West Virginia to secure a natural gas supply. With these two elements of manufacturing strength I do not believe that Baltimore can be surpassed as a manufacturing city."

It is said that pipes have already been laid as far as the Potomac river, and that the line can be continued to Baltimore and Washington at comparatively little cost.

WOMEN AUTOISTS START IN RACE

NEW YORK.—With women at the steering wheels, 16 high-power automobiles dashed away from the Plaza Hotel today in the two-day endurance run to Philadelphia and return. It is stipulated that women must handle their own cars alone, and none but women passengers are to be carried.

Among the starters were Mrs. Jean Newton Cuneo, New York; Mrs. Alice R. Ramsey, Hackensack, N. J.; Miss Harriet Quinby, New York; Mrs. J. C. Kirkman, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. W. Seaman, Brooklyn; Miss Martha Peittwetter, Huntington, L. I.; Mrs. Evelyn Buckman, New York; Miss Alice D. Hayes, New York; Mrs. J. B. Bachman, Newark; Miss Beatrice Wilson, New York; and Mrs. E. S. Spooner, Newark.

SHOE MEN TALK OF HIDE TARIFF

Leading Events in Athletic World=Figures out Tire Slippage

AUTOMOBILE TIRE SLIPPAGE FIGURED OUT BY AN EXPERT

Results of Observations Made at Brookland Track in England Have Been Tabulated by Souther.

ALL IN DRIVERS

Interesting comments have been made by Henry Souther, M. E., the technical expert of the mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers regarding the recent tests in England on tire slippage. He explained that he had analyzed the figures showing the results of tests published in the trade press. The tests gave the number of revolutions of each wheel on an automobile running over a measured course. A high-powered car was used on the Brooklands track in England. A newly developed instrument made it possible to record the number of revolutions of each of the wheels independently and for identically the same period of time.

The chief result determined was that the revolutions of the rear wheels were greater than the revolutions of the front wheels. That is to say, the driving wheels.

While the results as published simply indicate the number of revolutions that the rear wheels exceed the front wheels in the particular tests and with that particular machine, the data does not give the size of the wheels or the size of the tires or the length of the course. Without consideration of the other details that are involved, the results obtained by Mr. Souther's analyses indicate the percentage of tire slip, and this immediately becomes the interesting item.

From these results has been added to the knowledge of automobile operation the fact that on a level racing track of the best sort, with plain round tread tires inflated as is usual for racing, the percentage of slip of the rear wheels when driving is about:

0.3 for a speed of 40 miles per hour.
0.6 for a speed of 50 miles per hour.
1.1 for a speed of 60 miles per hour.
1.8 for a speed of 70 miles per hour.
3.7 for a speed of 80 miles per hour.
5.4 for a speed of 90 miles per hour.

In addition it appears that the driving wheel on the inside, running around a curved track, slips a very little more than the outer wheel. This is clearly accounted for by the fact that the centrifugal force going around curves reduces the weight on the inner wheel, permitting it to slip more readily than the outer wheel.

SOCCER POPULAR AT YALE.

Soccer football, although a comparatively new game at Yale, has become very popular. During the fall season the team met with little success, but its opponents were athletic clubs which have produced very strong teams. The spring season promises to be more successful as the practice has begun early and the men are in fine condition. Following is the schedule for the spring term: March 13, Columbia at New York; 20, Harvard at New Haven; 27, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; April 7, Cornell at New Haven; 10, Haverford at Haverford.

TO PLAY IN SCOTLAND.

HALIFAX—The 35 Canadian curlers who will play a series of 20 matches with curling clubs in the British islands under the colors of the Royal Caledonian Club, sailed Saturday.

ROGERS OPPOSES BIG ARMAMENT

Dean of Yale Law School Comes Out Strong for Arbitration As Substitute for Force.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale Law School, and formerly president of the Northwestern University, spoke in the principal synagogue of the city on "Peace and War," and told his audience that the United States, England and France were bound to enforce the law of arbitration, and that it was the duty of Congress to check the movement to increase the armament of the United States.

"The nations are today looking for some way to be rid of war," he said. "The world approves arbitration as a substitute, and the scheme by which it is to be accomplished would certainly be worked out under the leadership of England and France and the United States."

"The leading and practical question is the limiting of armaments. We may take it for granted that England and the United States will continue their efforts to this end. But in the meantime is the United States to go steadily ahead increasing her armament?"

"In this country two-thirds of the national revenue is consumed either in preparation for war in the future or in the payment of pensions or interest on the war debts of the past. To go on increasing armaments involves a wicked squandering of a nation's treasure."

"There is not a nation in the world that thinks of attacking the United States. Our possessions in the Far East do not endanger our relations to any power. No nation wants them."

NEW CHAMPION YOUNGEST EVER

Richard Arnst, Who Recently Won the British Sculling Title From Webb, Is Only Twenty-Seven.

Richard Arnst of New Zealand, who recently won the world's sculling championship from William Webb, is 27 years of age, which makes him the youngest man to ever win the professional sculling championship of the world. His first important race was the Australian championship, which he won from Pearce this year on the Parramatta. Arnst was formerly prominent in track cycle racing, winning the Sydney thousand three years ago, since which time he has taken to rowing.

The last race was for three miles, the usual world's course, which has been sculled since 1831, with only two exceptions, when the distance was two miles and a half. The purse was \$2500. Webb only held the championship a little over a year. He is 29 years of age, and was born in Lyttleton, Christchurch, New Zealand, making his first championship appearance on Dec. 20, 1906, when he won the championship of New Zealand on the Wanganui river from J. Stanbury in 18m. 50s. Less than a year later he latter proving the winner, and again defeating Charles Towns on the Parramatta river, Sydney, N. S. W., in 20m. 45s., Aug. 3, 1907. He defended the title and retained it in 1908 until defeated by Arnst in December.

The first world's sculling championship was rowed on the Thames in 1831 between J. Williams and C. Campbell, the latter proving the winner, and again beating Williams in the next race in 1838. Since 1831 there have been 19 world's championship scullers, the greatest of whom was Beach, who won the championship seven times. Hanlon, the Canadian sculler; Kemp and Stanbury were next, winning the title five times each, while Towns, Chambers and Kelly were champions four times each. The record time for the race is held by Stanbury, who rowed the three miles on the Parramatta river, Sydney, N. S. W., against Towns in 19m. 47s.

PITTSBURG GOES TO WEST BADEN

PITTSBURG—Plans for the Pittsburgh baseball club's spring practice trip have been completed. They call for a start for West Baden March 14. The pitchers, under the direction of Leach, may go a week in advance. The entire party will stay there for a week, leaving March 20, for Hot Springs. This arrangement provides for a three-week stay at Hot Springs, with two exhibition games at Memphis on April 3 and 4.

After this little side trip, the team will return to Hot Springs and remain until April 9, when they will start North. The first stop will be Little Rock, where a game will be played the same afternoon. On Saturday, April 10, and Sunday, April 11, the team will play at Kansas City. On April 12, it will be at Terre Haute and April 13 at Indianapolis. The championship season will begin either April 14 or 15, as usual. Manager Fred Clarke's plan of reducing the railroad riding to the minimum has been followed, the short trip to Memphis from Hot Springs being the only extra traveling.

BASEBALL RECORD FOR 1908.

Spalding's Official Baseball Record for 1908 has been published by the American Sports Publishing Company. It contains all the averages of the major and minor leagues as well as a list of the championships of former years.

WELLESLEY GETS A CHICAGO GIFT

Contribution of First Thousand to Fund for Hundred Thousand Dollar Building on the Campus.

WELLESLEY—A gift of \$1000 has been received from the Wellesley Alumnae Association of Chicago as the beginning of a fund of \$100,000 for the erection of a students' building on the Wellesley College campus.

The college trustees recently approved a petition presented by a committee of the undergraduates and officers of the alumnae association for permission to collect sufficient funds for such a building, which, it was pointed out, has long been needed.

The undergraduates and former students at once set about making systematic plans for raising the required amount, which is estimated at \$100,000. It is proposed to build a substantial modern edifice that will meet the needs of the undergraduates for many years. The committee having the raising of the money in charge believes that the funds will be completed possibly within two years.

The gift from the organization of graduates in and about Chicago is the first contribution. Of this amount \$500 was given by the president of the Chicago association, and a large number of members contributed smaller amounts.

ENGLISH DUCHESS PASSES ON.

LONDON—Lily, dowager Duchess of Marlborough, died today at her home, Deerpine Dorking. She was the daughter of the late Commodore Price of New York and was married three times.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HIGH JUMPER.



HARRY F. PORTER, I. A. A. C., Olympic High Jump Record 6ft. 3in.

BUSY SEASON FOR WRESTLERS

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania wrestling team will begin its schedule for the season Friday, meeting the Y. M. C. A. team of Philadelphia. All the other dates are with college teams. Columbia and Princeton will be met twice in dual meets. Cornell, Navy, State College and Yale also will be met. The season ends with the intercollegiate meet at New Haven in March.

To succeed Follwell in the heavyweight class Pennsylvania has some good candidates in Pike, Braddock, McIntyre, Gaston and Meislahn, but it is hardly likely that any of these men will avail much against Talbot of Cornell. Waite and Yergler of the Pennsylvania team hold intercollegiate championships at their weights. The schedule of dates is: Jan. 15, Y. M. C. A. at Philadelphia; 20, State College at Philadelphia; Feb. 5, Yale at New Haven; 12, Columbia at Philadelphia; 19, Princeton at Princeton; 27, Cornell at Ithaca; March 2, Columbia at New York; 5, Princeton at Philadelphia; 12, Annapolis at Annapolis; 19, intercollegiate championships at New Haven.

IRONS TO COMPETE IN BOSTON.

CHICAGO—Frank C. Irons, the Chicago athlete who won the broad jump at the British Olympic championship last summer, will compete in the games to be held by the Boston Athletic Association in Mechanics' Hall Feb. 6, in the 40-yard dash and the high jump.

HARVARD HEADS DINE TONIGHT.

Graduate Manager W. F. Garcelon of Harvard will give a dinner to the captains and managers of the various Harvard teams at the Varsity Club quarters in Cambridge this evening at 7 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the method of electing managers to the different teams, with a view to introducing some uniform system at Harvard.

PENNSYLVANIANS DEMAND INCREASE OF CONSTABULARY

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The state police of Pennsylvania, organized less than three years ago, have already proved so effective for the enforcement of law and preservation of order throughout the state that, there is widespread demand for an increase in the force.

Moreover, since the establishment of the rural police in Cuba and the Canal Zone police on the Isthmus of Panama, both of these organizations have drafted men from the Pennsylvania state police, in order to have the advantage of their knowledge of the system employed so successfully here.

The idea of a state police force, to operate outside of the big municipalities, for the protection of thinly populated communities incapable of maintaining adequate local authority, and to be mobilized quickly for emergencies anywhere in the state, was evolved by Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker and authorized by the Legislature of 1905, the act providing for a force of 200 mounted men.

John C. Groome, captain of the first city troop, of Philadelphia, was appointed superintendent of the state police, and after a personal study of the Canadian mounted police, the Irish constabulary and the French gendarmes, he organized his force, taking only picked men who had seen service in the regular army or navy.

BEST SHOTS WILL ENTER TOURNEY

Second Annual Midwinter Handicap Events Promise to Be Best Ever Held at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C.—The second annual midwinter handicap trap shooting tournament will be held in this city Jan. 21, 22 and 23, the three preceding days of the week being occupied with the sweepstakes, giving a full week of shooting. The trophies include cups to both the preliminary and handicap winners, medals for the highest amateur averages and a medal for the highest professional average. Five hundred dollars in added money will be divided in the sweepstakes events.

Advance entries already received assure a field of not less than 150 and possibly 200 participants, representing the best shots in the country, with large delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and the South and West.

C. W. Billings of the New York A. C., winner of the handicap last year, will defend his title, leading a squad of clubmates, which will include Dr. Culver, Hall, Pelham, Hodgman, O'Donohue and others.

G. H. McCarthy of Philadelphia, who won the preliminary in last year's shoot, will take part with a representative Pennsylvania, Delaware, Baltimore and Washington delegation, including George Painter of Pittsburgh, winner of the Wesley Hogan trophy at Atlantic City, William Ford of Wilmington, Del., and others.

The Crescent Athletic Club team will include Lockwood, Leahy, Hendrickson, Stephenson, Hopkins and others, and Dr. Gleason will head the Boston Athletic Association men, famous among trap shots everywhere through the annual Paleface handicap.

C. M. Powers of Decatur, Ill., will be prominent in the western delegation. Prominent among the southerners will be George L. Lyons of Durham, N. C., winner of the southern and eastern handicaps last summer, and Mayor James I. Johnson of Raleigh.

The professionals will include J. A. R. Elliott, Harold Money, John R. Taylor, T. A. Marshall, Frank E. Butler, Mrs. Lutter (Anne Oakley), George W. Maxwell, Fred Gilbert, Walter Huff, H. S. Welles, A. M. Hatcher and E. H. Storr.

DATES FOR HARVARD TRACK MEET.

The track team management at Harvard has announced its program of meets for the season of 1909, nine meets to be held in all, including the regular indoor meets during the winter. The entire schedule is as follows:

Jan. 28, field event meet in baseball cage. Feb. 6, B. A. A. meet, Mechanics' Hall, Boston. March 5 and 6, winter carnival, Hemenway gymnasium. April 16, spring handicap games, Stadium. May 1, class games, Stadium. May 6, consolation games, Stadium. May 8, Dartmouth meet, Stadium. May 15, Yale meet, at New Haven. May 23, freshman meet with Yale, Stadium. May 28 and 29, intercollegiate meet, Stadium.

MEETS HARVARD JUNE 8.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell University baseball team's schedule for 1909 includes: April 24, Yale at Ithaca; May 5, Williams at Ithaca; May 12, Brown at Ithaca; May 29, Harvard at Ithaca; June 12, Harvard at Cambridge; June 18, Williams at Williamstown; June 19, Yale at New Haven.

LEE RESIGNS CAPTAINCY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Matthew T. Lee has resigned the captaincy of the Syracuse University basketball team, at the request of the eligibility committee of the athletic governing board of the university.

POSTMEN SCORN DEMERIT SYSTEM

Boston Carriers Denounce New Plan As a Federal Slap At Them for Forcing Salary Increase.

Boston letter carriers openly avow that the new "demerit system" inaugurated by the postoffice department, which provides penalties for errors and offenses, is intended as a slap at them because the carriers throughout the country last year forced the government to grant them a \$100 increase per annum in their salaries.

This system has been in operation since New Year's day, and the carriers say it is the worst hardship yet imposed on them.

According to the postal authorities, the new "system" is designed to increase the efficiency of the department employees and to weed out the clerks and carriers who are "not efficient."

YALE ENROLMENT SHOWS INCREASE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Alumni Weekly gives some interesting statistics regarding the enrolment of students at Yale. The total number in all departments is 3450, an increase of 128 over last year. All departments of the university have increased in number except the college.

The greatest increase territorially is from the West, Southwest and Northwest. There are 85 foreigners and 412 men in the university who have received degrees from other colleges.

COACH WARNER WANTS FORWARD PASS ABOLISHED

Would Have Present Football Rules Changed So As to Eliminate the Basketball Features of the Game.

ARRANGING DATES

Glenn S. Warner, head coach of the Carlisle football team, has come out as opposed to the present rules regarding the forward pass. Although he believes that the game would be greatly improved if this feature were abolished, he believes that if this cannot be accomplished, then the restrictions should be removed and greater freedom allowed in its execution. One of his ideas is that the restriction that a forward pass must be caught on the fly by either side. In speaking of this new idea, he said: "With this latter permissible, the game would be football entirely and not with anything of a basketball nature. To allow a man of the kicker's side to catch the ball on the fly would call for a lot of pretty work and as it would require an open defence would serve to keep the game open just as much as the forward pass. I would have one provision, and that is if a back field man of the opposing side could catch the ball before an opponent could get to it he should be allowed to do so, but otherwise the ball to go to whichever side could catch it. That would put a premium on accurate kicking and would be better than the present rule, which doesn't put a player of the kicking team outside until the ball has struck the ground. It's guesswork how the ball is going to bound and the play becomes a good deal of a scramble."

"In any event a rule is needed so that the forward pass will work more freely, so that officials won't be kept so busy seeing that it is properly done and inflicting penalties when it fails to work. I don't see any reason why the pass should have to go five yards from the center. Of course there must be some restrictions or teams would be throwing the ball all the time."

"I think, too, it is time now to do away with the requirement that if the man taking the ball from the center runs with it he must go five yards to the side. At the time that rule was passed the five yard requirement was to prevent men from massing and jamming the player who took the ball from the center through the middle of the line, but now that the game has been opened up anyway the five yard restriction could be cut off."

Coach Warner is one of the best football coaches that the game has ever developed, and his views on this rule will undoubtedly be considered by the rules committee when they meet to revise the rules for 1909. Warner is now in the North working up his Carlisle Indian schedule for next fall. A game between the Indians and Dartmouth at the Polo grounds, New York, has been suggested and may be arranged. The Pennsylvania-Indian game in Philadelphia next season will probably come later than heretofore. Pennsylvania wants to play it later, and Warner has offered

to assist in financing the proposed business men's convention, to be held in Boston under the auspices of the state board of trade.

The newly elected officers are: President, Charles Bobbin of Oliver Ditson Company; first vice-president, Charles R. Putnam, Estey Organ Company; second vice-president, Burton R. Miller, Henry F. Miller & Sons; secretary, Kirkland H. Gibson, Ivers & Pond Piano Company; treasurer, J. Fred Powers, Emerson Piano Company.

ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW.

The annual show of the Boston Poultry Association will open at Mechanics building Tuesday forenoon for a five-days' run. Cocks, hens and chickens, cats and other pet stock will be on exhibition. There are nearly 7500 entries of fowl and birds.

Notes From the Field of Sports

David Altizer, last year's utility man of the Cleveland Americans, has been sold to the Chicago Americans.

The Wesleyan basketball team defeated the Yale team Saturday at Middletown, Ct., by a score of 18 to 16. Van Vleck was the strongest player for Yale.

The Dartmouth University hockey team suffered a defeat Saturday at the hands of the McGill University seven by a score of 6 to 2. McGill is one of the strongest college teams in Canada.

The Washington and Jefferson University baseball team is to make an eastern trip this spring. Games with some of the larger college nines have been arranged for.

Syracuse has received a valuable addition to her football squad in Dean Waite, guard and place kicker for the Colgate team of 1908. He is also a good shot putter and hammer thrower.

Pinehurst, N. C., is a busy place for golfers this week. The sixth annual midwinter tournament begins today and ends Wednesday, when the Advertising Men's Association begins its annual tournament, which ends Saturday.

The date usually reserved for Michigan. Warner says Harvard's success last fall was due largely to the fact that the crimson team for the first time had a charging signal. The Indians and Pennsylvania have used one for several seasons, and he found it was a big advantage in enabling a team to get the charge on the opposing line.

FAIRS DESIRES TO MEET GOULD

LONDON—World's Professional Racquet Champion Fairs is desirous of meeting World's Amateur Champion Jay Gould at a series of matches for the open championship of the world. Fairs is trying to arrange for a home and home series to be played this spring. In discussing his plans, he says: "I am prepared to play Gould home and home matches, as I said when he challenged me at Brighton. I have been asked to go to America to play a match, not for the championship, with Gould at Tuxedo, but cannot consider any match with him until I hear concerning the Brighton challenge."

"The difficulty is that Gould, as an amateur, will not play for a side stake. I cannot go to America and play merely for a prize. It would cost me at least \$500. I would have to take an other professional, Covey or Johnson probably, with a view of first-class practice, and pay the expenses of both while we were absent, without earning anything for six or eight weeks. I would suggest that I be guaranteed £1000 out of the gate. I can make my own financial arrangements for the English contests."

YALE GUN CLUB PRACTISING.

The Yale Gun Club is holding practice every Saturday afternoon at the clubhouse. Matches have been arranged for in the early spring to be played with the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association, Westchester Country Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club. Besides these matches there will be the regular intercollegiate shoots in the spring.

SWIMMERS MEET THIS MONTH.

PHILADELPHIA—The indoor swimming championships of the Middle Atlantic Association will be decided in the new Y. M. C. A. tank in this city Jan. 30.

The instructors of the Boston high schools are planning to give the track teams of their schools an athletic carnival in the spring. It is intended to hold a big meet in Mechanics' Hall some time in March.

The Annapolis Academy track team is to hold dual meets this spring with Pennsylvania, Princeton, John's Hopkins and Columbia. It will be the first time Pennsylvania and Princeton teams have competed against Annapolis.

Newton Center has won the championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association for 1909. Saturday its players defeated the Oakley Tennis and Racquet Club. Former American tennis champion F. H. Hovey is a member of the Newton Center team.

In one of the most interesting indoor tennis matches ever seen around Boston, Peter Latham, former world's professional champion, defeated Jay Gould, world's amateur champion, at the new Randolph tennis and racquet courts, Cambridge, Saturday, by a score of 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. Latham was in the best of form, while Gould showed lack of practise.

NEW YORK CLUB WON MANY POINTS

NEW YORK—According to the annual report of the athletic committee of the New York Athletic Club, which will be submitted to tomorrow's meeting, out of the \$30,000 appropriated for the maintenance of amateur sport the total amount spent was \$27,826.14. Fifteen branches of sport were covered and the only one to show profit was trap shooting, the balance being \$913.58. On the track and field team there was spent \$6,089.36, but if the profit on the Madison Square Garden games last March of \$3,710.46 was subtracted from this it would bring the track men down to \$2,979.10. The cost of the other branches of sport was: Baseball, \$624.02; rowing, \$4,173.01; swimming, \$1,173.09; hockey, \$89.14; skating, \$2,275.83; gymnasium, \$2,436.21; fencing, \$2,275.83; wrestling, \$2,436.21; squash, \$1,105.63; tennis, \$1,446.62; lacrosse, \$75.90; yacht house, \$605.30. The report of Capt. J. T. Mahoney shows that 123 athletes wore the club colors last season, and they made a total of 3,563 points, or in other words 498 firsts, 286 seconds and 215 thirds. A special tribute is paid to E. J. Giannini, the rowing coach, who swept everything before him with his eight oared crew. Lieut. Harry S. Lyons and Trainer R. J. Wevers also are praised for their good work. In the actual scoring of points L. B. Goodwin, the swimmer, heads the list, with a total of 284 points. Among the track team who were prominent are H. L. Hillman, H. A. A. Sedley, Simon P. Gillies and M. J. McGrath.

PLAYING FOR CHESS TITLE

NEW YORK—Sixteen players are competing in the annual championship tournament of the Rice Chess Club of this city. The competitors made a strong field and included A. H. Bierwirth, C. B. Berenstein, W. Haertel, Dr. H. Keidanz, A. Kreyenborg, G. H. Koeller, A. Marder, J. Menkes, W. H. Morris, S. Newman, H. M. Phillips, H. Rosenbaum, Otto Roethling, J. Rosenthal, Leon Rosen, J. Tannenwurz. The holder of the club title, Rosenthal, won his opening game with Roethling.

HUB AIDS MAINE PIANO DEALERS

The Boston Music Trade Association Votes to Assist in Plea for Lower Freight Rates.

The Boston Music Trade Association has voted to assist the piano dealers of Maine in organizing a state association for securing a reduction in freight rates on pianos, which are now considered exorbitant.

It also has voted to invite the officers of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America and the officers of the National Piano Manufacturers Association to hold their executive meetings in Boston in January 1910.

The organization has pledged \$200 to assist in financing the proposed business men's convention, to be held in Boston under the auspices of the state board of trade.

The newly elected officers are: President, Charles Bobbin of Oliver Ditson Company; first vice-president, Charles R. Putnam, Estey Organ Company; second vice-president, Burton R. Miller, Henry F. Miller & Sons; secretary, Kirkland H. Gibson, Ivers & Pond Piano Company; treasurer, J. Fred Powers, Emerson Piano Company.

ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW.

The annual show of the Boston Poultry Association will open at Mechanics building Tuesday forenoon for a five-days' run. Cocks, hens and chickens, cats and other pet stock will be on exhibition. There are nearly 7500 entries of fowl and birds.

BOSTONIAN ASKS VOTES FOR WOMEN

Tells the Senate That Twenty Million Free and Intelligent Citizens Are Living Under Absolute Despotism.

WASHINGTON—Vere Goldthwaite of Boston has presented to the Senate a memorial for the enfranchisement of women which contains some striking passages.

He argues, for instance, "that as the first man could not by any possibility have formed the first family and thus established the first government without the aid and concurrence of the first woman, it follows as a logical conclusion that succeeding generations of men could not have formed succeeding families and thus established subsequent governments without her."

"This he sets out as 'our first great lesson in political science.'"

"Indeed," he continues, "the very idea of a political community without women would be an utter absurdity."

"There is," he says, "no escape from congressional action," and he contends that "there are now over 20,000,000 of free, intelligent and desirable citizens of the United States who for want of congressional action alone are living under absolute despotism."

In the mean time millions of aliens, he declares, have assumed original acts of sovereignty.

FARMER SENATOR TO AID HUB.

Senator J. Howell Crosby, who is chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, is a farmer from Arlin. His committee will have much to do with granting Boston a new charter.

ZUEBLIN DEMANDS CLEAR THINKING ON MORAL PROBLEMS

Tariff Wrong and Pension System Full of Injustice, He Asserts in Lecture on "The State and Morality."

"Our chief moral obligation," declared Prof. Charles Zueblin, summing up his lecture on "The State and Morality," Sunday evening at For. Hall, "is to indulge in straight, clear, honest thinking on the conditions around us and to do what we can to improve them for the good of all."

Professor Zueblin insisted on the essentially moral aspect of all political questions. "An inequitable tariff," he declared, "is not merely uneconomic; it is immoral. It is planned solely on a basis of vote trading in Congress, yet the common people do not care, so long as we have prosperity."

"We had a little jolt last year, we were a little bit pinched, and so some of the stand-patters consented to the necessity of tariff revision. But the national conscience was not touched."

As another evidence of lack of morality in the state the speaker cited the pension system. He declared that we did not care to even discuss the pension immorality for fear of arousing the veterans, yet he asserted that the whole system was permeated with injustice and fraud.

"We had two or three times as many every year in our mines and on our railroads as other countries do," he said, "and yet we don't talk about granting pensions to their wives or children. That class of victims are public servants and they face as great dangers as those of the cannon's mouth."

"And what about the underpaid and overworked school teachers? How do we pension them? One hundred and eighty dollars a year—when they get old enough?"

After condemning the enormous expenditures of money for the army and navy, which might morally, he said, be put to better uses, the speaker continued:

"We are getting not to believe in the spoils system. Of course we occasionally elect rascals to office; here in Boston we even elect criminals. But in this city our chief ambition is economy, which is needed after the crime of our extravagant and reckless immorality."

"In all the problems which confront us there is just one thing we must do—think our way to an absolute moral solution, whether it makes for our individual ill or good."

PROFESSOR AT YALE URGES FREE TRADE WITH CANADA

Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale brings to the consideration of the subject of a sane tariff reform a keenness of insight and a moral courage which is positively stimulating, even though one may dissent from his utter distrust in the philosophy of protection. For that he has no use either as an instrument which is declared to have achieved desirable results in the past or capable of achieving new results in the future, says the New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier.

Professor Sumner reduces the protective system to a scheme by the terms of which one set of citizens is permitted to tax another set of citizens for its exclusive benefit. "We have tried this system," says Professor Sumner, "for a hundred years. We have legislated against commerce and have destroyed it as far as possible. We have raised the price of four or five thousand articles of primary use 50 per cent above the world's market, and have maintained this relation of things by national taxes. We have made the notion of living on others through 'the government' popular and have seen it spread. We have invented a name for it, 'graft,' and have become familiar with it in every school district."

"To consider the correction of this self-imposed injustice in a sane manner presupposes a willingness to revolt against it, and to adopt a definite policy heading in the opposite direction. We got into the system by error and delusion. We have tried it fully for a century, and we ought now to force an end to it."

Professor Sumner would have the national aim be the largest possible measure of free trade. "There is nothing else to aim at. A tariff to offset differences of cost of production is a futile notion." He says that there never was a protectionist who could tell definitely what he was driving at, or where his scheme would land the country could it be given full play.

As for himself he would begin at once to operate on a free-trade basis with Canada. "There are in the Dominion great stores of coal, lumber and metals which we need and could use. They are shut away from us by taxes which are the derision of common sense." He says the war with Spain drew us on to dreams of oriental trade. "We are spending millions to try to get it and to build a navy to defend it. There is more and better trade to be had with Canada without expense by repealing taxes."

He disposes of Canada's relation to Great Britain as "an historical accident" which should not in any manner interfere with our coalescing with her economically.

It is along such lines that Professor

LONDON HAS CLAIM TO GREATEST AUTO CLUB IN THE WORLD

Membership of Royal Touches the Four Thousand Mark—Wages War on Careless Drivers.

LONDON.—The membership list of the Royal Automobile Club has just reached the 4000 mark, a figure not approached by any other automobile club in the world. The number of the official gazette which gives this information also shows that the club's declaration of war against the inconsiderate driver is being acted upon. Legal proceedings have been taken in two cases of dangerous driving.

The differences existing between the Royal Automobile Club and the more democratic Motor Union are still unsettled, and each body is seeking the support of the provincial clubs. A large number of these, however, have decided to associate with the two head associations conjointly, or else not at all, and this evidence of opinion will probably lead to a peaceful settlement.

Three years ago much stir was caused by the announcement that the manufacturers of the Mercedes cars were about to institute proceedings against all British makers whose cars were fitted with gate change. The general opinion was that the German firm had a strong legal case, and hence it was somewhat surprising to find that the matter was allowed to drop. Now it is stated that immediate action is to be taken, and the probable result will be that, with the exception of the Daimler company, which holds a separate valid patent for its gate change, all British makers will pay royalty.

The unnecessary use of big acetylene lights on city streets has of late become a grave public nuisance. The London authorities have made the first move by entirely prohibiting the lighting of headlights within the city, and other municipalities are likely to follow suit. Many devices have been tried to obviate the excessive upward glare from these lamps, but none have attained popularity. To encourage improvements in this direction, the Royal Automobile Club is organizing a competition of headlights, and of anti-dazzle attachments, the date being fixed for early in the new year.

Sumner would have the tariff problem approached, and he frankly suggests that in his opinion the longer legislation is undertaken with the view that protection is a virtue the more complicated will become the situation and hence the more fearful to smooth out. The situation in his estimation is as bad as it need be as a consequence of groping after a delusion. It is now time and the opportunity is at hand to begin its abandonment.

KERN IS LEADING SENATE BATTLE

INDIANAPOLIS.—John W. Kern, recent candidate for the vice-presidency, will be the leading candidate on the first ballot Wednesday at the senatorial caucus, and his strength is so well organized that it will stay with him to the end. The lowest estimates give him 29 votes on the first ballot and the highest 35, with a certainty of gaining additional votes from any candidate who may be dropped on subsequent ballots. As only 43 votes are necessary to nominate, Kern's strength is greater than the combined votes of any two of his opponents.

HARVARD ENROLS FEWER STUDENTS

The official announcement of the enrollment of students in Harvard shows a decrease of 76 students from last year. The total enrollment this year is 6107. If the summer school enrollment be deducted from the total of each year, the falling off would be 283.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PROCTOR.

WASHINGTON.—Sunday was devoted in the House of Representatives to memorial addresses commemorative of the life, character and services of the late Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont. Among those who spoke were Representatives Foster and Haskins of Vermont and Lamb of Virginia.

BLIZZARD IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex. — A blizzard swept through northern Texas Sunday evening. It was accompanied by a drop of 20 degrees in temperature.

NEWS OF THE DAY FROM FOREIGN LANDS

KAISER TO LIVE IN A SIMPLE WAY

Emperor Has Issued Instructions to Court Officers at Berlin to Practise Greater Economy.

BERLIN.—It is reported in court circles that the Emperor has issued instructions to the officers of the household for greater economy. The Emperor intends to travel and live in a simpler manner this year.

The imperial family will spend more time at the new palace in Potsdam than usual, because the expenses are less there than in Berlin. Count Eulenberg, head of the imperial household, announces that the number of court festivities will be somewhat less numerous this season than during previous winters.

The report that the Emperor desires to sell some of his castles is confirmed. Since the Emperor has 25 provincial residences, there are some which he cares nothing for and one or two that he has never visited.

The projected economies are undertaken because recent events have rendered this an inopportune time to ask the Prussian Parliament for an increase in the allowance to the Emperor as King of Prussia. The empire itself makes no grants for the maintenance of the Emperor and his family.

The crown prince also is retrenching and has cancelled the arrangements for renovating the Babelsberg chateau near Potsdam.

KAISER INDORSES ARTICLE AND STIRS THE TEUTONS

German People Hear of "Address" at Military Banquet and Again Insist Personal Regime is Over.

TOUCHED POLITICS

BERLIN, Germany.—The German people mean to have done with the personal regime for good and all, and any one who doubts the firmness of their purpose knows better now, for the Emperor has just been told in order in consequence of his oratorical relapse, however mild, on the occasion of a recent military banquet at the castle, at which all his commanding generals were present.

It appears that the Emperor, after discussing in detail and at some length the results of the last imperial maneuvers, proceeded to read an article published in the January number of the Deutsche Revue, from the pen of Count Schlieffen, the former chief of staff. This article deals with the present military situation and in its second half also with international politics; in the latter it voices the conviction that Germany and Austria are entirely surrounded by powerful enemies and that they must be prepared for a tremendous struggle for their very existence.

His reason for reading to them the article, the Emperor told his generals, was his entire approval of its contents, the views propounded therein being identical with his own.

When the public heard of this utterance, which, reported in that form, was distinctly alarming, the Emperor was sternly reminded of his recent pledge by way of sharp comments in a large part of the press.

It was immediately said in his defense that he only read the first and purely technical part of the article and that he referred to its military conclusions alone as identical with his own; also that the discussion was strictly private and not subject to public comment, but it is noteworthy that the official world, after completely ignoring the incident for several days, only now comes out with an explanation which is merely a repetition of the above modified report. It is apparently more directed against the foreign press than domestic dissatisfaction.

CHARGE CHICAGO ARTISTS WITH FRAMING ART TRUST

Painters Claim That Line Will Be Drawn At February Show to Prevent Non-Residents Carrying Off Prizes.

A PROTECTION PLAN

CHICAGO.—Charges that Chicago is the center of an art trust have stirred art circles of the city as they have not been for years. A set of rules adopted by the Chicago Society of Artists at its organization, said to have been revised since, and enforced more rigidly year after year, are declared to be the beginning of what threatens completely to commercialize art and reduce to the plane of the mixer of color and the visions of the molder of marble.

John F. Stacey, president of the Chicago Society of Artists, which organization is characterized as a close corporation, dictating who may exhibit canvases and products of the chisel and how and when they may be exhibited, denied that any sort of an art trust existed and said that the rules laid down were simply for the fostering of Chicago art.

Mathis Alton, formerly a Chicago artist, barred from competition at the February exhibition because he has moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., will open a private exhibition for the display of his paintings.

Other artists declare that they cannot get their works before the public unless they are persona grata with a little coterie which just now is in control of affairs at the Art Institute, Chicago's center of painting and sculpture.

Charges that the executive board of the Chicago Society of Artists has refused permission to certain Chicago artists to enter the February competition of Chicago art without fully investigating facts as to their residence limitations were made and were the occasion of a conference between Director W. M. R. French of the Art Institute, Art Institute trustees and members of the executive board of the Chicago Society of Artists.

Prominent members of the Chicago So-

Foreign Briefs

PANAMA.—The Panamanian legation reports that the treaties between the United States and Panama and Colombia have been signed.

VIENNA.—Austria's offer to Turkey, of an indemnity for the taking of Bosnia and Herzegovina, likely means peace.

LONDON.—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, who has been some time in Egypt, has sailed for the United States.

SUEZ.—The repair ship Panther and the collier Ajax of the United States Atlantic fleet have entered the Suez canal, bound north.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Both divisions of the United States Pacific fleet are due here Jan. 15. A program for the entertainment of the officers and men has been prepared.

LISBON.—In order to disprove disturbing rumors King Manuel rode through the principal streets here followed by a brilliant staff.

BERLIN.—On Lincoln's centenary anniversary, Felix Adler will deliver an address at the Berlin University.

DRESDEN.—Strauss week will be observed here at the end of January by performances of several of the composer's operas.

PORT SAID.—The battleship Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge have left here for Malta, and the New Jersey for Marseilles.

BRIDGE MAY JOIN CEYLON AND INDIA

British Engineers Plan a Gigantic Structure One Span of Which Would Be Thirty-Eight Miles Long.

CALCUTTA.—Bridging the ocean for railroad building purposes is not confined exclusively to the United States. India—"the grim step-mother of our kind," as Kipling calls it—has a mighty project on hand, no less ambitious than to attach the island of Ceylon to her mainland by means of a line of bridges, connecting the series of islands 80 miles south of Palk straits.

The announcement of the scheme is made in a despatch to the Times of India from Tuticorin, on the southern peninsula, bordering the gulf of Mannar, toward Ceylon. The officials interested in the scheme have been in Tuticorin recently looking over the ground. They are Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, and Col. Sir Henry MacCallum, with representatives of the Indian railway board and of the Ceylon railway administration, engineers, merchants and financiers.

It has been estimated that the whole could be constructed at a cost of 25,000,000 rupees, or not more than \$8,300,000.

The immediate objects to be attained by thus linking Ceylon with the mainland are: (1) For Ceylon, her direct admission to the immense advantages of the labor market of south India, and (2) for India, the opening up of the rich unpeopled lands of north and north central Ceylon to the congested populations of central and southern India.

BUOY DRIFTED AMUNDSEN'S WAY

CHRISTIANIA, Sweden.—A letter from Soro island, Finnmark, Norway, states that a buoy which came ashore there on Nov. 3 contained a letter stating that the buoy was launched at Cape Bathurst, British America, on July 24, 1900.

The buoy seems to have drifted between Greenland and Spitzbergen to Norway, thus supporting Captain Amundsen's theory on which he bases his future polar expedition.

Captain Amundsen, who will start early next year on the Arctic ship Fram, plans to make a drift to or near the north pole by fastening the Fram in the ice northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, and letting the ice carry him to his objective.

SOLID SOUTH ECHOES VARIOUS VIEWS OF TAFT'S SENTIMENTS

Various echoes of President-elect Taft's sentiments regarding the "Solid South" have reached The Christian Science Monitor. One contributor from Birmingham, Ala., writes: "The Solid South and the traditional holding on to the so-called Democratic principles is breaking." Some southern newspapers, among them the Birmingham News, applaud the expressed attitude of the President-elect toward the South. Others, of which the Macon Telegraph is a representative, feel that the real attitude of the South is not generally understood.

The Birmingham News of Jan. 5 says editorially: "Many men of the South, among them the editor of the Birmingham News, are of the positive opinion that a majority of the leading business and professional men of this section, not willing to eliminate themselves and their influence from local government affairs, voted for the Democratic presidential nominee while praying in their innermost hearts that Judge Taft would be elected."

The News continues: "Ignorance and intolerance are the curses of the South. Every man who knows the political situation in the South knows that a petty tyranny always dominates both the leading parties in the South. Judge Taft's propaganda is for enlightenment, for individual political liberty, for independence of political thought and political action. The man who does not favor such enlightenment is not a patriot, whatever the result of its establishment and exercise might be, whether it continues or alters the attitude of the South, politically, to the rest of the country. If a republic, where the majority of the people rule, is to reach and travel the highest plane of law, equity and justice, and exhibit and illustrate all the graces and beneficence of the loftiest civilization, the best policies and practices can only be suggested, secured and perpetuated by the domination of intelligence and virtue."

A number of southern newspapers have criticized Mr. Rhodes' speech, accusing him of sycofancy, to which the editorial replies in the following words: "Mr. Rhodes was not an obsequious flatterer. He did not utter pleasing insinuations that thrive only on flattery. His desire was to let Mr. Taft understand the situation as the speaker believed it was, not for the speaker's benefit, but for his country's, that the President-elect might be reassured of the sympathies of a majority of the South—the men who create and sustain a sound public opinion as well as furnish the backbone of a substantial prosperity—in carrying out his oft-repeated declaration that he was going

HARVARD TALKING OVER QUESTION OF ELIOT'S SUCCESSOR

Of Eleven Seriously Discussed by Students, Prof. A. L. Lowell and Dean Briggs Are Favorites for President.

One of the liveliest topics of discussion among students at Harvard is speculation as to who will be the next president of the university. Some undergraduates who have fathers on the board of overseers have attempted to get inside information as to who is being considered, but without success.

Out of the mass of names that have been suggested for the place only about 11 are seriously discussed by Harvard students. These are: Dean LeBaron Russell Briggs of Harvard, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Prof. Edwin Francis Gay of the economics department at Harvard, Jerome Davis Greene, secretary to President Eliot; Prof. Charles Homer Haskins of the history department, Prof. David Franklin Houston, chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis; Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell of the government department at Harvard; Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Dean Wallace Clement Sabine, successor to the late Dean Shaler as the head of the Lawrence Scientific School; James Jackson Storrow; Edgar Huidekoper Wells, secretary of the Alumni Association.

Professor Lowell and Dean Briggs are talked of most by the student body. Professor Lowell, 77, has been a leader in the faculty since his appointment in 1900 to a professorship of the science of government. He has taken unusual interest in undergraduate affairs. Students regard him as one of the most interesting lecturers on the faculty. He has recently added to his international fame as a scholar by the publication of two volumes on the government of England. After graduation from the Harvard Law School, he practised law in Boston for nearly 20 years. He was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1836.

Dean Briggs, 75, is almost as well loved by Harvard men as Dean Shaler was. Through his position as dean of the college from 1891 to 1902, his acquaintance with Harvard men, young and old, is probably unrivaled. In 1903 he was appointed to the chair of Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory. Since 1903 he has been president of Radcliffe and dean of the university. He has come into especially close relations with the undergraduates in the last two years through his position as chairman of the athletic committee. In recent years he has made many speeches before Harvard clubs in this vicinity and the West. He was born in Salem Dec. 11, 1835.

HISTORICAL PARADE COMING.
NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission it was decided that in addition to a night carnival, military and naval parade during the week beginning Sept. 25, an historical parade will be given on Sept. 28.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

OPENING MONDAY

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EXCLUSIVELY IMPORTED GOODS

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Calendar for 1909 ready.

This Sale Ends Wednesday, Jan. 13th, at 5.30 P.M.
TWO DAYS ONLY

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1909

Fifty-Eighth Birthday Sale

Every One in New England knows what this great sale means---This year we intend to make it more important than ever before

In order to do so and to fittingly celebrate the occasion we shall sell during these two days a total of **951 Bargain Lots** of merchandise at prices that never will be equalled except during one of these famous Birthday events.

We Consider the Values the Best We Have Ever Offered in Our 58 Years of Business Life

MEN'S TAILORED SUITS. 8.75
 Were 12.50 to 18.50, now. 10.75
 Were 18.50 to 22.50, now. 12.75
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ
EACH AND EVERY LINE

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
MISS A SINGLE ITEM

DENMARK TAKING MEASURES TO KEEP ITS SOIL NEUTRAL

Anglo-German Economic Rivalry Stirs Government to Plan for Maintenance of Territorial Integrity.

GUARDS THE STRAITS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The international situation is clearly realized here to be a specially acute phase of Anglo-German economic rivalry and as such it affects Denmark far more vitally than any other country, with the possible exception of Holland.

The question of neutrality has therefore come very prominently before the Danish public by Austria's brusque policy, and in the near future M. Neergaard, the Danish prime minister, will lay before the Parliament definite proposals setting forth the best means for preventing any infringement of the neutrality of Danish territory.

That most vexed question which has puzzled many Danish cabinets and military authorities, the problem of the defenses of Copenhagen by land and sea, will now have to be settled once for all. The nature of this solution will doubtless determine the elections in the coming spring.

Denmark, since 1864, only consists of the peninsula of Jutland and a number of islands between the North sea and Baltic by which Zealand and Funen are the most important, and has a population of not more than 2,500,000. It is therefore a neutral state notwithstanding its colonies.

Her geographical situation makes her the natural guardian of the waterways that connect the North sea with the Baltic. These waterways consist of the Little Belt between Jutland and Funen, the Great Belt between Funen and Zealand, and the Sound between Zealand and the Swedish coast.

The Little Belt as well as the Sound are shallow and can fairly easily be commanded from the shore, though the former more so than the latter. The Great Belt alone has a channel navigable by large vessels and its control from the shore is not an easy task.

Denmark's international duties emphasized by the recent North sea and Baltic agreements coincide with her own interest in endeavoring to maintain her territorial inviolability. But the complexity of this problem may be judged from the fact that the royal commission appointed in 1902 has only just presented, in two bulky volumes, its report on Denmark's defenses and her naval and military position.

The construction by the Germans of the North sea-Baltic canal has of course added vastly to the intricacies of the subject, and it is far from clear whether any effort of the Danes, however successful at the outset, could in the end enforce absolute neutrality.

Hence the coming debate is looked forward to as one of the most momentous in the political history of Denmark.

COLUMBIA CLOCK NEARLY PERFECT

In the observatory of Columbia University is one of the most accurate clocks in the world. It has run for several months with a mean error of only 15-1000ths of a second and a maximum error of 30-1000ths of a second a day. That means that it does not vary more than half a second a month, or six seconds a year.

The clock at the University of Columbia is an astronomical clock, says the New York World. It is surrounded by a glass case in which a partial vacuum is maintained, and in order that the case may not be opened or disturbed the winding is done automatically by electricity. The clock is set up in a room especially constructed to keep it free from jar or vibration. The temperature and barometric conditions are maintained practically constant, and every possible precaution is taken to minimize the errors of the running rate.

AT THE CONCERTS

TUESDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Violin recital, Mischa Elman.

THURSDAY.

Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Song recital, Stephen Townsend, assisted by Miss Laura Hawkins, pianist, and orchestra under G. Strube.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Twelfth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Twelfth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m.—"The Crusaders" and "Barbara Frietie," People's Choral Union of Boston; Frederick W. Wodell, conductor.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Second Chamber Concert, The Adamowski Trio, assisted by Miss Emma Buttrick Noyes, soprano.

Musical Events In Boston

DOLMETSCH CONCERT.

THE first of the Sunday chamber concerts was given yesterday afternoon to an audience that filled all but a few seats in Chickering Hall. The music, all of the 17th and 18th centuries, was furnished by Arnold Dolmetsch, who played the harpsichord and the viola d'amore, by Mrs. Dolmetsch, who played the viola da gamba, by C. W. Adams, who took the harpsichord when Mr. Dolmetsch played the viola d'amore, and by Mrs. Mathilde Thomson Ward, who sang two soprano airs.

In the first number a set of stately old dances, the pricking sound given out by the harpsichord seemed strange, thin and unsatisfying, the viola d'amore seemed a feeble violin, the viola da gamba a cello with its vibrations muted. In the second number, "The Cuckoo," for harpsichord alone, the music began to lose its strangeness, the sound of the instrument seemed fuller, the reiterated bird song of two notes had an individuality of tone that kept it always distinct from the rapid notes which were played around it; these were constant shifting of tone color such as are never perceived in the monochrome of the piano.

When, in the third number, the viola da gamba was heard with no accompanying instrument but the harpsichord, its upper strings gave out deep, rich tones, and the sound of all the strings struck by one sweep of the bow gave the senses a pleasing stir.

Two violins introduced into the accompaniment of an aria of Handel quite obscured all but the low bass notes of the viola da gamba, but the piquant sounds of the harpsichord were always clear. Voice and harpsichord sounded especially well together, for the reason that neither caused any blur on the other.

Before Mr. Dolmetsch played the three pieces by Bach for the clavier which he enjoyed strict silence upon the audience, in order that listeners in remote corners of the hall might hear the delicate sound of the small thing. The prelude in F minor sounded just as those who play it on the piano would like to have it sound, with the gentle, pleading emphasis which is needed at the beginning of every measure.

Mr. Dolmetsch in performing old music on the kind of instruments for which it was composed gives his audiences interesting entertainment, and he does more. By showing how Scarlatti's sonatas sound on the harpsichord and how Bach's fugues sound on the clavier, he is teaching the pianists of today how to give the right historic flavor to this old music when, as they so frequently do, they make it a part of the programs of their recitals.

NOTES.

Mr. Strube's players number 45 in the Townsend recital in Jordan Hall next Thursday evening. They accompany the singer in Chadwick's ballade "Lochinvar" and in a ballade by Converse. On the program are songs of Foote and Hill. The performers are all of Boston, and the composers, except Perihilton, whose Fantaisie for piano Miss Hawkins plays, and Leoncavallo, are all of Boston, too.

Soon after the opening of the term of the New England Conservatory of Music, there is to be a concert at which manuscript songs of George W. Chadwick and Homer Humphrey will be produced. F. Morse Wemple of the faculty is to be the singer, Alfred de Voto, also a Conservatory teacher, is to be accompanist.

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist, who played this morning at Mrs. Hall McAllister's concert at the Somerset, has on the program of her recital in Jordan Hall Wednesday afternoon, the 20th, the Sonata in F minor of Brahms, the Symphonic Studies of Schuman, three pieces of Chopin, and one each of Mozart, Saint Saens and Liszt.

The second concert in the series given Sunday afternoons in Chickering Hall will be on Jan. 17, when the Adamowski Trio, Mme. Szumowska, piano; J. Adamowski, violin; T. Adamowski, violoncello, assisted by Miss Emma Buttrick Noyes, soprano, will furnish the entertainment.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gives two sets of concerts in Boston before Jan. 25, which is the date of starting on the western trip. The cities to be visited are: Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis and, on the way home, Rochester, N. Y.

On the program of the Symphony concert of this week Max Schilling's "Harvest Dance" from the opera "Moloch" makes its first appearance. Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," the "Roman Carnival" overture of Berlioz and a Schubert Symphony are the familiar numbers.

For the closing number of the Farrar concert on the afternoon of the 23d, Mr. Strube's orchestra of 50 men is to play that piece in which Dr. Muck's conducting disclosed so much local color and animation, Chabrier's "Espana."

MEXICO CITY WAVE OF REFORM ROUTS GAMBLING HOUSES

National Lottery Sees Its End as Its Contract With Government Expires at End of This Year.

REPUBLIC LOOKS UP

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—A wave of reform has struck Mexico. One year ago the Hon. Guillermo Landa y Escandón, the reform Governor of the federal district, issued orders for the removal from the center of the city of disorderly houses, gambling resorts and pulque shops.

Now gambling is confined to private clubs. The Palace of Tears, a handsome structure built by a millionaire gambler, with one window for each card in the Spanish deck, is now occupied by professional business men.

Pulque, of which still 200,000,000 litres are consumed annually, will soon not be procurable within the business center of the city. Now comes an edict from the federal government cancelling all concessions with lottery companies, with the exception of the Loteria Nacional, and it is hinted that venerable institution itself will cease to operate at the close of 1909 by virtue of its contract with the government being rescinded. In fact, this old-time parasite, that has lived on the hard-earned money of the poor, will then cease to exist.

Despite the so-called hard-times that have prevailed in Mexico since the autumn of 1907, the last fiscal year showed for the government a comfortable federal surplus of \$18,594,426. The actual result for the fiscal year 1907-1908 is expressed as follows: Federal revenue, \$111,771,867; federal expenditure, \$93,177,441; surplus, \$18,594,426.

Even if the federal treasury had had to face a deficit, there would have been no special cause for surprise.

In 1885 the Mexican Congress called attention to the federal finances, wrapped in deficiency. In 1886 that body again called attention to this condition, which was impelling the nation like a blindfolded man over the edge of a precipice.

Again in 1888 the budget committee sounded the note of warning, that Mexico must establish the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, or suffer most disastrous consequences.

Within five years, due to the conservative policy of President Diaz and the able administration of Secretary of the Treasury Limantour, Mexico began to creep out of the clinging quagmire of pending bankruptcy. The first surplus was soon reached—\$3,000,000—and since then each year has witnessed this "superavit."

While, therefore, there is nothing alarming in a nation having to face an occasional deficit, and this country only a quarter of a century ago regarded a surplus as chimerical, yet that discordant condition was lifted and Mexico, not only meets to the cent her civil and military budget, but is able to set aside a comfortable surplus each twelve-month.

For the first time the treasury department has published authoritative figures concerning the invested capital of all classes of industries and all such investments within Mexico from 1892 to 1907, inclusive. The invested capital in mining enterprises during that period is shown to be mostly Mexican. Prior to 1892 millions of foreign capital, 75 per cent of it American, flowed into this country.

As a result probably the total of American capital invested in Mexico, say, since 1848, rounds out \$800,000,000 gold, while \$350,000,000 gold will represent British investments during that period. But from 1892 to 1907 there has been an awakening in public spirit here, and the Mexicans are investing as never before, especially in mining. Mexico leads during this latter period with \$115,304,000.

The United States is second, with an investment in Mexican mines of \$17,257,800, and England comes third. In other classes of business Mexico was beaten by the investments of American capitalists. While during the period running from 1886 to 1907, Mexico invested \$475,000,000 silver, the United States invested at least \$1,000,000,000 silver in these industries.

Col. Edward Wright of England has been deputed by General Booth to look into the matter of organizing a branch of the Salvation Army in Mexico. He is expecting an interview this week with President Diaz, after which he will take up with the proper Mexican officials the details of a colonization scheme, to bring poor families to this country and locate them on plantations and among industries.

BRICKS SUCCEED KINDLING WOOD

Common building bricks, that can be obtained from any mason, make a good substitute for kindling wood. Put half a dozen into a covered tin pail in the corner of a closet in a box, where there is no danger of fire, and keep them well covered with kerosene.

All that you have to do to start the morning fire is to lay a brick thus soaked in the grate or stove or upon the hearth, pile other fuel upon it and apply a match. The brick will burn well for 40 minutes. If it is in the way remove it then. The same brick may be used for months.

Bird's Claws Grow Into Wings

Curator-in-Chief Frederick A. Lucas of the Brooklyn Institute Museum on the Eastern parkway has just placed on exhibition a group of curious birds known as the hoatzin. The specimens were obtained by G. K. Cherrie, one of the attaches of the museum, on his recent visit to the Orinoco region of South America.

It is the habit of this bird to build its nest in trees the branches of which extend over the water. The young are hatched entirely naked and when but four days old, although unable to fly and without webbed feet, will dive into the water and swim with great facility and thus escape their enemies, but the adult bird never goes into the water, says the New York Sun.

The hoatzin has other striking peculiarities. During the earlier weeks of its existence the wings, with a pair of small but quite strong claws, are used as legs. These claws are dropped when the wing quills are grown.

The young bird when it goes into the water does not feed there but lives on the buds and leaves of the trees. Ornithologists say that the hoatzin is allied to fowls and pigeons, but it possesses so many anatomical peculiarities that it has been placed by some in a separate order.

This bird is seldom seen in flight, although it has large wings in comparison with the size of its body, and its apparent sluggishness is accounted for by the fact that its body is peculiarly formed, the front part of the breastbone being cut away to accommodate a large pouch, or crop, into which pass the

leaves which are the hoatzin's principal food. It is believed that this bird cannot make a flight of more than 100 yards.

Although the feet of the hoatzin are large and strong, when at rest the weight of the body is supported by a patch of callous skin covering the end of the breastbone. In climbing among the tangled branches of their haunts while feeding on tender leaves or buds, the adult birds use their wings very much as the young birds do theirs, but instead of depending on claws that may catch and help pull the body along, the wings might be compared to paddlewheels which catch the limbs and propel the body.

When the young are 48 hours old they begin to crawl about, using the bill, feet and wings with the claw attachment. It is very difficult to find the young in the nest, for the reason that the nests are built over the water and only a few feet above it. At the first alarm the young birds drag themselves to the edge of the nest, and if matters seem to be serious they drop into the water, dive out of sight and swimming under water come to the surface at a point where they can conceal themselves.

The new group is in the central section on the second floor of the museum. It is an exact reproduction of the birds at nesting time in their native haunts. Three adult birds are shown. They are about as large as leghorn hens. A number of the little ones are seen and they are gripping the small twigs with the claws under their wings.

AUXILIARIES NOW ARE ESSENTIAL TO A FIGHTING FLEET

Their Growth From Accommodating Adjuncts to Absolute Necessities Has Been a Steady Progression.

HOSPITAL SHIP LAGS

Time was when our fleets consisted entirely of fighting units; but those good old days are gone and today a fleet of fighting ships is of necessity "pestered" with auxiliaries of various kinds. Pestering when they don't move as fast or as precisely as they should, but in larger moments a great help and comfort. They are the logical outgrowth of our broader navy, whose mission is peace and whose energies must be directed not only to fight but to keep in trim for fight, says the Washington (D. C.) Army and Navy Register.

Not so many years ago the Atlantic fleet consisted of the Indiana and Massachusetts—spending a large part of their time between the Philadelphia and New York navy yards—the Texas at Norfolk, the flagship New York at cruise, and at times the Amphitrite, Terror and Montgomery joined the others for a few months in the winter at Hampton roads, and whiled away the summer at Tompkinsville. Occasionally short cruises were made for fleet drill and target practice.

At that time no auxiliaries were necessary because the fleet seldom cruised as a compact force and the old Fern—the "beef boat"—acted as scout, messenger, ambulance and provision ship. The contractor at the roads or at Tompkinsville waxed fat on the fresh meat contracts.

Then, when the fleet put to sea, the fresh meat became an annoying memory. In those days water was occasionally obtained from an itinerant water penguin. But development came rapidly. The fleet went on more extended cruises for target practice and drills and the supply ship made periodical visits from home with refrigerated meats and provisions.

The water barges hove in sight about this time—barges especially built to furnish water in large quantities to the ever growing ships. The repair ship Vulcan first demonstrated her usefulness with the fleet about Cuba at this time and her advent was considered a novelty. The collier has also come to stay as a contribution to fleet endurance and mobility.

Auxiliaries can no longer be viewed in the light of sutlers to the fighting fleet. Unostentatiously they are the main stay of a fleet, keeping the ships in shape and providing the personnel with what today are properly considered necessities.

These ships had no function and little value in the days when the fleet consisted of more or less scattered units, but since our ships are now assembled into a compact force, united almost constantly, the field of usefulness for various auxiliaries is enlarged.

The able-bodied and healthy are well taken care of under these new conditions—but the hospital ship is still in its initial stage. We have supply ships, water barges, colliers, repair ships, and their usefulness is unquestioned.

SHIPS GOLD TO ARGENTINA.

NEW YORK—Half a million dollars in gold coin was shipped to Buenos Ayres by the National Bank of Commerce. The transaction is in the nature of a triangular operation for the settlement of European debts to Argentina through New York. London bankers took advantage of the rate of exchange to make the shipment from this city.

PEACE IN ORIENT IS AIM OF TURKEY, SAYS AMBASSADOR

Proud to Be First Envoy of the Constitutional Ottoman Empire to "This Country of Freedom and Progress."

NEW YORK—"I have been greatly impressed by my reception from the Ottoman colony here and at finding myself at once among so many of my own people. I am proud to be the first ambassador from our constitutional Turkish empire to the country of freedom and progress."

So declared Hussein Kiazim Bey, the first Turkish ambassador to the United States and first envoy of a constitutional Ottoman empire to this country, when he arrived here on the White Star liner Oceanic.

"Our constitution having been granted," he continued, "the great aim of our nation is to establish all its provisions and our laws. First we want peace in the Orient. All elements, without distinction of religion, are joined to work for civilization and progress."

"Our aim is to be respected at home and abroad, to have peace within our borders, to preserve a peaceful attitude toward exterior matters and to work out for ourselves those economic and social problems whose peaceful solution means so much for our empire."

Talking about his mission here he said:

"My greatest aim will be not only to preserve friendly relations between this country and the Ottoman empire, but to strengthen those relations. I shall make a study of the economic questions that affect the two countries and shall endeavor to better commercial relations." The ambassador is small in physique and wears a pointed beard. For 13 years he had been minister to Roumania. Before that he headed a political mission to several European countries, including Russia, Austria and England.

ONCE RICH, NOW BANKRUPT.

SAN FRANCISCO—James Treadwell, once very wealthy, one of the promoters of the famous Treadwell mines of Alaska, and a former director of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of this city, which suspended during the panic of 1907, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

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REBEL MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL VIEWS RULER AS CRAVEN

Government's Moderation Not Appreciated By Republicans, Who Are Small Minority In Country.

MANOEL IS POPULAR

LISBON, Portugal.—The report that, during a banquet given here a few days ago by army officers, a lieutenant publicly warned King Manoel, who was present, of a conspiracy to dethrone him and that he was surrounded by spies for that purpose, plainly shows that the revolutionary movement regards the policy of conciliation inaugurated since Dom Manoel's accession as born of pusillanimity. That is really what the moderation of the government amounts to and it has not contributed to the cause of order or the well-being of the people.

The Republican party as yet only forms a small minority of the nation, but it has considerably increased in numbers during the last few years and the monarchy is far from being as popular as it was when Dom Carlos ascended the throne. (The late revolutionary conspiracy, however, emanated from politicians whose corrupt dealings were about to meet just retribution.) At the last parliamentary election the Republicans polled more votes in Lisbon than the monarchial parties combined; in November last, the latter could not agree on any program and for lack of union were unable to present candidates, so that the municipality is now entirely in the hands of the Republicans.

But Lisbon, the city of intrigue, oratory and idleness, is not typical of Portugal. The principal wealth of the country is produced in the north, the center of energy whence come nearly all the distinguished men of action. The marked difference between north and south are racial rather than climatic.

Portugal was reconquered from the Moors by the northerners and the old university city of Coimbra was the seat of government before Lisbon was captured. It was to the vigorous and honest north and to its capital, "ever loyal and unconquered" Oporto, that the king had transferred his court for a few weeks in November last, and whence he recently returned. He paid flying visits to Guimaraes, the cradle of the Portuguese monarchy; Braga, the seat of the Primate, Coimbra and other historic places, and his reception in the Portugal that knows little oratory but works hard was enthusiastic and remarkably unanimous. Dom Manoel's charm of manner, his culture and obvious desire to do right made a most grateful impression on all and the students of Coimbra went wild in their enthusiasm.

There is much more, but boyish exuberance in this, for in the days when republicanism was a theoretical creed the undergraduates were largely republican in sentiment; but now that it has become a practical question and that the opponents of the monarchy are frankly revolutionary, a tremendous revolution has set in and only an insignificant minority desire a change of regime. This amounts to a monarchical revival initiated by young men who are the hope of the country, and as it is endorsed throughout the wealthy and populous north, it cannot help spreading and at length affecting the capital and the south. King Manoel's visit is expected to have far-reaching results.

NEED OF PRUDENT FISCAL METHODS

The public money should be honestly appropriated and honestly spent in spite of party politics and the army of leeches which party politics engenders. The present system of parliamentary supervision is inadequate. The public accounts committee is necessary, and it does good work, but it is largely ineffective, says the London (Can.) News. It discovers that the horse has been stolen. What is needed is some parliamentary method for locking the stable door beforehand.

Would it not be possible to secure a committee of say, six or eight good business men selected from both sides of the House, who could wholly lay aside their politics for a sufficient time to consider in detail the estimates submitted to the House by the minister of finance?

They would have many questions to decide. Is there a real need for this wharf or this breakwater? Does the safety of vessels demand this light? Is a post-office required in this village? Is the amount to be expended on this armory reasonable and just? Is it advisable to continue these subsidies to local railways? Is the expenditure on postal service in the West equit to the actual needs of the country?

LONG DOCKET FOR N. H. COURT.

EXETER, N. H.—The January term of the superior court for Rockingham county will be opened in Exeter Jan. 19, Hon. Robert N. Chamberlain presiding. The docket is a long one, containing 310 civil actions, 89 equity cases, and four cases in sessions.

SWISS CHURCH COLLAPSES.

BERNE, Switzerland.—The giving way of time-worn pillars caused the collapse Sunday during service of an ancient church near Sion, burying the worshippers in the ruins.

PULLMAN COMPANY RETARDS SERVICE SAYS COMMISSION

Interstate Commerce Board Gathers Evidence to Form Basis for Order Regulating Car Makers.

POWER TOO GREAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several things that are the matter with the Pullman Company and the reasons why are brought out in the evidence taken by the interstate commerce commission in the so-called Loftus case. Begun about a year ago this evidence is now practically completed and will soon be the basis for a formal order by the commission.

The commission finds from the evidence that:

"The Pullman Company is and should be regarded as in every sense an agent of the railway companies. Its rates and regulations should and will in the future be subject to the supervision of the federal authorities. There never was any basis for the claim that the Pullman Company was merely a company furnishing equipment and was therefore entitled to be treated otherwise than as a common carrier.

"That the system which has grown up under the auspices of the Pullman Company not only does not encourage betterments in the equipment, but actually results in penalizing any advance or changes in the way of improving the service.

"That a difference of 50 cents between an upper and lower berth is probably too slight a difference to induce the public to take the uppers as willingly as the lowers."

In explaining why there has been so little real improvement in the type of sleeping car, a member of the commission said:

"It is not because the so-called standard sleeping car is the best that can be invented that it continues in use. Nor is it because American inventors are slow to think out better ways of furnishing this service. There are several types of sleeping car which have not only been patented out built and sold to Canadian and other railways outside of the United States, which are clearly very much superior to the standard Pullman coach.

"One of them which I have in mind disposes of the bed by sinking it in a box beneath the floor during the day. In place of the plush seat there is a chair, and the car is really a chair car during the day. There is no shelf and no enclosed receptacle in the upper part of the car. In place of the curtains there is a partition which rises out of the floor and makes a firm wall around each bed.

"You ask why better devices and cars are not put in operation on our roads. The answer is quite simple. As soon as a car is built which is notably better than the so-called standard car the latter is displaced. There are literally millions of dollars invested in so-called standard equipment. The Pullman Company is very careful to do nothing which will tend to put this equipment into the discard.

"If a new device were put in operation on the Pennsylvania road there would be an immediate demand for a similar improvement on other roads.

"It would be impossible to resist this demand. If one road had the good cars and another the inconvenient ones the public would always travel by the road having the up-to-date equipment. That would result very quickly in rendering the present standard equipment obsolete and the money invested in these cars would, to a large extent, be lost.

"The practical operation of this principle is well illustrated in the Pullman service between St. Paul and Chicago. Some time ago the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road fell out with the Pullman Company and started to build their own sleeping cars and dining cars. In building them they improved the cars in several minor respects.

"Among other things they built the berths so that the head room for the lower berth is four inches more than in the ordinary equipment. The result was an immediate demand by the roads in competition with the Milwaukee road for improved cars similar to those on the Milwaukee road. The Pullman Company was obliged to build special cars to meet this demand.

"At present the commission has no power to regulate to the extent of demanding equipment. We can prevent discrimination and we can regulate rates in a certain measure, but we have no power to say to a railway, 'You shall furnish more and better cars between such and such points.' Until such a power is lodged somewhere the public can hardly expect any relief from monopolistic conditions: such as those imposed by the Pullman Co."

MRS. LOTT AND DAUGHTER SAFE.

Mrs. William H. Lott and her daughter, Miss Fanny, of 171 St. Botolph street, who have been reported as probably among the victims of the earthquake in Italy, are safe. This morning William H. Lott received a letter from Mrs. Lott dated Milan, Dec. 30, in which she received the welcome news.

PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CARS.

NEW YORK.—One hundred and thirty-five pay-as-you-enter cars have been put in operation on the Third Avenue line. It is expected that they will increase receipts 7 per cent.

Hayti, the Crown Princess of the Antilles

West Indian Island Prodigious Bestowed With Natural Treasures and Resources and Trade Advantages.

NATIVES INDOLENT

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—If Cuba is called the Queen of the Antilles, the Island of Hayti deserves at least the title of the crown princess, for in beauty and natural resources she almost outstrips the former island. Nowhere has nature been so prodigal in bestowing her treasures as on this same island, the smaller and more thickly populated part of which forms the republic of Hayti.

Although it were hard to find anywhere on earth another such combination of beautiful savannas, cloud wrapped hills green with tropical verdure, shimmering lakes and ideal harbors, the natives do little to improve these natural advantages, and the agriculture and trade of the country are in a deplorable state.

General Hippolyte, the minister of the interior, in a recent speech on behalf of the new president, General Simon, promised that every effort would be made to forward these interests, and it is to be hoped the program will be carried out.

The island might have one of the most flourishing coffee industries under the sun, for, since the old plantation times the coffee berry has grown in a wild state and in profusion in almost all parts of the country, and many natives pluck the ripe berry when in need of a little silver. But it does not occur to them to take care of the plants. The coffee gathered in this care-free fashion they take no trouble to clean properly, but send it to market partially hulled, so that it brings a much lower price than the coffee from Venezuela and Brazil.

A great opportunity to add funds to the treasury of the republic by the systematic cultivation of sugar cane and the sale of its products, has been practically neglected. A great deal of cane is grown in the humid low-lying valleys, but part of this is eaten raw by the natives, while about 90 per cent. goes into the production of two sorts of rum, most of which also is for home consumption.

In the opinion of experts, the Haytian tobacco should be better than that of Cuba, and on account of the more favorable climate, would require much less labor, but this plant has been so neglected that its quality and worth are negligible. Formerly the raising of cotton played a very important role in Hayti (in 1863 three million pounds were exported), but at the present time the island is not considered one of the cotton-raising countries.

Almost everything that might be better raised at home is imported, from lumber to common garden vegetables, while on the thickly wooded hills of the island millions of feet of the finest cabinet woods are waiting for the whir of the saw mill and a few good roads to make transportation possible. It is well known also that precious metals exist in the interior, but there are practically no mines in the country.

Further one should not be too severe in their judgment of the laziness of the



NATIVE SUGAR MILL IN HAYTI.

Picture shows women carrying cane to primitive press operated by horse power.



COLORED WOMEN PULPING COCOA.

Hand power invariably employed in all work indicates unprogressiveness of the people of Hayti.

natives; why should the land owner trouble himself greatly in building up a plantation when he may at any moment be pressed into military service or have his home plundered by hordes of armed politicians.

In spite of their small number (only about 500 whites in comparison to 1,450,000 inhabitants), the foreigners control the commerce, as also the transportation facilities of the island, if such they can be called.

A few years ago an American syndicate, wishing to build a railway to a point where rich copper deposits had been discovered, after much difficulty finally won a concession for its construction. When the line is finished it will be 300 miles long and the only railroad of importance in the country.

It can be said that with this just concession a Chinese wall has been broken through; it is hoped, and this road may in future be of great use in introducing the spirit of foreign enterprise.

The transportation facilities in general are in most deplorable state. The carriage of freight depends almost entirely on mules and oxen, and travelers also make use of the former, or go on foot.

In addition to this, the roads, or rather trails, are in an almost impassable condition, and vehicles and men are often thrown helter skelter over one another, the dusky driver grinning delightedly when he happens to come out on top and grinning even more broadly when fortune leaves him at the bottom of the pile. Naturally this state of mind is not calculated to cause improvements in the highways.

The telegraph system is a great deal of a farce. A telegram from one town to another consumes seldom less than one half to two months. From Jeremie to the capital, Port au Prince, it is only a few hours by boat, but a telegram takes seven or eight days.

A good coast-wise service would be a great advantage, and not long since a French company made a beginning in this direction; but business was so poor that the enterprise soon fell through, as the government either would or could not guarantee them any subsidy; and today the boats in question lie at anchor, their bottoms covered with barnacles and the two harbors of Hayti are now more distant from each other than London and Chicago!

Minister of Interior Speaking in Behalf of New President, Simon, Promises Energetic Development of Country.

NATURE IS PRODIGAL

He who would travel with comparative quickness from one to the other will gain time by making a detour by way of Cuba or Porto Rico.

In spite of the sporadic improvements made in the last few years, there are pessimistically inclined persons who expect to see the island gradually sink into its original state of wildness and savagery.

A ride through the plains from Port au Prince will only confirm this impression, for nothing remains of the former palatial homes of the French planters, and the superbly situated palace of "King Henry I." the island's first and only king, and of the beautiful churches and convents only artistic ruins or piles of rubbish, which no one thinks of carrying away.

On all sides the debris of centuries meets the eye, while broken walls and roof-trees, empty door frames, gaping windows minus glass and sash, broken pillars, galleries and niches, overshadowed by cocoa palms and banana trees, make wonderful material for the hand of an artist.

But the huts of the natives, built between or upon these ruins, show no trace of this bygone culture, and are but slightly better than the dwellings of most savages in tropical climes.

From a physical standpoint, these islands are almost perfect. Of great stature and straight as grenadiers, of whom they truly do not remind one; even the military are all too scantily uniformed!

The carrying of all burdens upon the head, whether it be a few ounces, or 100 pounds in weight, is the cause of the graceful carriage of these people. This is especially true of the women, whose grace might well be envied by many of our society belles, for they are the beasts of burden, while their better halves prefer to take their exercise by lying on their backs and watching their wives do the work.

There are also well-to-do gentlemen of color, who proudly strut through the sweltering heat, clad in tightly buttoned frock coat of New York or Paris pattern, patent leather shoes, tight kid gloves, enormous cuffs, towering collars and imposing silk hat.

In this costume, the most incongruous possible for this climate, they must feel for from comfortable, but then—all the world can see that they are gentlemen! In strong contrast to this elegance is the altogether dilapidated appearance of the nation's defenders, the majority of whom are guiltless of shoes, and the officers' sabers are often bound to their belts by a bit of string or strip of cloth.

In his own home the native, be he ever so poor, is the soul of hospitality, and the traveler in the mountains of the interior can reckon on being well received at any house he may enter, and an offer to pay for refreshment for man or beast would be considered an insult by his host.

Domestic Briefs

WASHINGTON.—The secretary of the treasury has called in \$25,000,000 from national bank depositories.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Several thousand school children of this state have petitioned President Roosevelt not to kill animals on his coming African trip.

NEW YORK.—The Hon. Donald Forbes, brother of the Earl of Granard, has arrived here to act as best man at the wedding of the earl and Miss Beatrice Ogden Mills.

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill is being prepared by the New York State Automobile Association for presentation to the Legislature for an annual tax of from \$5 to \$15 on each machine, according to weight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A new railroad line has been surveyed from Marianna, Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, to Aubrey on the Missouri & North Arkansas.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—John W. Gates has notified the town council that he is willing to erect public buildings at a total cost of \$100,000 as a gift to the town.

New England Briefs

BANGOR.—The residence of Wilson D. Wing has been damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

MELROSE.—Former Governor Bates will address the members of the Melrose City Club on the evening of Jan. 12.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The First Episcopal Church building on Main street, the first in America, built more than 100 years ago, has been destroyed by fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Tang Shao Yi, special Chinese commissioner to the United States, is visiting this city. He studied in the public schools here nine years.

'PAY DAY' FOR GIRLS AT SMITH COLLEGE IS AN INNOVATION

Bills Unpaid After Jan. 13 Are Raised—Pres. Seelye Points Out Two Tendencies Needing Repression.

WANTS MORE GREEK

NORTHAMPTON.—A large poster at Smith College announces that Wednesday Jan. 13 will be "Pay Day." The treasurers of all the classes and the social and departmental clubs are to hold office hours in a room of the Students' building, and those who owe these various dues are urged to pay them all on Wednesday. After that date all unpaid dues will be raised. "Pay Day" is an innovation, and has caused much amused interest.

The general secretary of the Smith College Alumnae Association, Florence H. Snow, of '94, has just returned from a 10 days' trip through the middle West. She visited the local Smith clubs at Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Rochester, speaking of the work and aims of the general secretary's office in Northampton.

Smith College has reopened for the winter term and the regular recitations will continue until Jan. 18, when the mid-year examinations will begin. The examination period closes on Jan. 28.

According to the annual report of President Seelye, the faculty at Smith during 1907-08 included 45 of its own graduates and 66 from other institutions, 26 of these being men.

Forty-one different states and three foreign countries were represented among the 1482 students. Massachusetts had 403, New York 302, New Jersey 101, Illinois 93 and Connecticut 92 of this number. For the present year the total number of students has increased to 1569.

In regard to the curriculum, the President writes as follows:

"In recent years there has been a disproportionate increase in the humanistic studies except in Greek, where there is a gradual diminution in the number both of those who present it as a qualification for admission and of those who pursue the study after entrance. This condition is due largely to the lack of support which the study has had in preparatory schools since the colleges ceased to demand it as an indispensable requisite for admission. Unless stronger effort is made to maintain it in these schools, it will soon cease to occupy in the college curriculum the place to which it is entitled by its disciplinary and literary value."

He says, also: "Two tendencies in college faculties at the present day may need repression. One is the disposition on the part of those who have taken post-graduate degrees in universities to employ unduly university methods in their instruction, and to overlook the difference in the maturity of mind and the end to be sought, between undergraduates in colleges and those pursuing graduate courses in universities. The other tendency is to distract the attention of the undergraduates by the multiplicity of studies which are offered for their election, and the manifold books which they are required to consult in the prosecution of these studies. There would be greater economy of force and less superficial scholarship if both of these tendencies could be somewhat checked."

In connection with the subject of the self-support undertaken by the girls who work their way through college, the President says:

"It has been one of the pleasant features of the college life that neither the poverty nor the wealth of a student determines her social standing. She is estimated according to her personal character irrespective of her financial condition. Some of the poorest are often the most highly honored and beloved."

NEW BUILDINGS FOR Y. M. C. A.

A review of the progress made by the Young Men's Christian Association during 1903, says the New York Tribune, shows that 84 new association buildings, costing \$10,000,000, were opened during the year, and that as many more, to cost \$9,000,000, are still in process of construction.

Among the important new buildings opened during the year are the Philadelphia Central, costing \$1,043,000; Baltimore Central, costing \$640,000; Los Angeles, \$600,000; Dayton, \$542,000; St. Paul, \$350,000; Norfolk, \$325,000; Syracuse, \$300,000; Duluth, \$225,000; Wilmington, \$225,000 and Houston, \$250,000.

Soon to be opened are buildings at Detroit, costing \$700,000; Indianapolis, \$465,000; San Francisco, \$750,000; Pittsburgh, \$450,000; Portland (Ore.), \$350,000; Kansas City, \$335,000; Richmond, \$250,000; Milwaukee, \$300,000, and Chattanooga, \$165,000.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given the association five buildings during the last year.

OHIO WELCOMES HARMON TODAY

COLUMBUS, O.—Judson Harmon, Democrat, of Cincinnati, attorney general during President Cleveland's second term, will be inaugurated governor of the Buckeye State at noon, to succeed Andrew L. Harris, Republican. It is expected that 100,000 visitors will flock to the city.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

RECORD BUILDING AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE.—All building records for the city for the past 13 years were broken in 1908. New buildings or additions to old structures totalled in value \$4,034,000 during the year. This is the second largest total in the history of the city, the figures of 1895 being \$5,238,175. The 1908 figures beat 1907 by \$809,000.

Inspector of Buildings Hopkins reports that the greater part of the increase is due to the building of dwelling houses, more of these having been erected than in many years recently. The total number of new buildings was 889, and 1361 permits were issued for construction and alterations.

The amounts spent in the 10 wards of the city last year are as follows: Ward 1, \$614,150; Ward 2, \$601,650; Ward 3, \$702,600; Ward 4, \$379,800; Ward 5, \$250,950; Ward 6, \$616,600; Ward 7, \$125,200; Ward 8, \$322,650; Ward 9, \$174,000; Ward 10, \$235,800.

CABMEN TO ASK FOR OVERTIME

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Local cab drivers are banding together to secure overtime pay and every third Sunday off, according to Business Agent John A. Desilets of the Carriage and Cab Drivers' Union. The present contract with the livery firms expires shortly, and it is proposed to have a change made in the new contracts.

"We are not asking for a raise in pay," said Mr. Desilets, "but are trying to bring about a condition that will give us the same opportunity of enjoying our home and religious duties as other men." Nearly all the cabmen work every day in the year. They say they will work a 12-hour day regularly.

RHODE ISLAND MAN HEAD OF LARGEST COTTON BUSINESS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Robert Knight, head of the largest individual cotton manufacturing business in the world, was the guest of honor at a family celebration Friday, at his home here. In his office he received many prominent in financial, industrial and commercial life.

Mr. Knight attends his office regularly and cares for his own important business. He has been connected with the cotton business 75 years, first as operative and later as employer. He is head of a score of cotton mills, and the majority of the inhabitants of 17 villages in this state work in his mills.

Mr. Knight's career is a remarkable one. He started when a boy in the Cranston Print Works, which he now owns. At that time he worked 14 hours a day for 70 cents a day, six days in the week. Now he is the employer of 7000 operatives and millions of dollars are represented in the industries he controls.

For a year and a half he attended school in the town of Westerly, R. I., and for a few months was a district school teacher in Exeter. At odd times he was a clerk in a general store. It was while employed as a clerk that he found the opportunity of leasing a cotton mill at Arnold's Bridge, now in the town of Pontiac.

In 1852 he purchased a half interest in his brother's flour and grain business, and later became sole owner. He is also director of the National Bank of Commerce, of which institution he has been president. He was also president of the People's Savings Bank.

The greater part of the mill properties owned by Mr. Knight are in Rhode Island, although a few are in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

PRINCIPALS SIDE WITH TEACHERS

The Principals' Association, made up of Boston school teachers, Tuesday afternoon will consider the problem of a pension system and the 70-year age limit rule, both of which the Boston school board recently put into operation. The passing of the rule making it compulsory for teachers to resign at the age of 70 has aroused considerable protest among the older teachers of the city, several of whom will be retired in June, according to the new regulations.

Already a special committee has drawn up a form of protest, and its acceptance by the Principals' Association at Tuesday's meeting will be followed by its presentation to the school committee next Monday evening.

The Principals' Association declare they are not working in opposition to the school committee and do not care to have the public so interpret their action; but much doubt is expressed by teachers that the action of the 1908 school committee in establishing the retiring age limit at 70 years is warranted.

TAUNTON SILVER PLANT GETS SITE

TAUNTON.—The Charles A. Bennett Silver Co., recently formed, announces that negotiations for the purchase of the building at the corner of Mason and Myrtle streets have been closed. The building, which was formerly occupied by the Booth & Luther Co., will be equipped with up-to-date machinery and it is expected that the plant will be in operation within 30 days.

With Messrs. Bennett and Birmingham will be associated Ernest Meyers and Edward Chase, formerly of Reed & Barton, the Meriden Britannia concern. Stock has been sold in this city and Providence. Meyers returned from Paris last month after making arrangements for foreign business. Bennett is the designer of the world's balloon championship trophy.

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

STOCK MARKET REACTIONARY; CLOSES STRONG

Lower Prices Generally Prevail and Little Support Is Forthcoming for Leading Issues on Decline.

ERIE ISSUES WEAK

Stocks were generally weak at the opening of the New York market today, and for the first few minutes there was considerable selling. Then a rally took place, lasting a few minutes longer, and this was followed by another decline. This see-saw movement characterized much of the day's trading.

The weakness of the morning was not confined to any particular stock, and all of the important issues participated in the decline. That the bears have been in things pretty well in hand has been evidence for some time. A large short interest is believed to exist and the trading today on that account was characterized by much caution. The market showed considerable uncertainty and business became rather quiet. At the end of the first hour the total sales in New York amounted to 282,200 shares, as compared with 322,600 on Saturday at the same hour and 326,800 on Friday at the same hour.

The new developments were not such as to cause any uneasiness among traders but bear pointers were unnecessary as it required very little selling to depress prices as there seemed to be little support forthcoming. Reading was rather more conspicuous in the selling than some of the other roads and the price yielded from 138 1/2 at the opening to 137 1/2 by the end of the first hour.

Union Pacific, which has shown a declining tendency for some days past, sold down to 178. St. Paul was off 3/4 at 148 1/4. Erie at 31 was off 1/4. Southern Pacific was down a quarter at 117 1/2. Amalgamated Copper opened a quarter higher than Saturday's closing price at 82 1/2, but sagged off to 81 1/2.

There were some exceptions in the early trading, some of the railroads particularly showing some strength. Colorado Southern opened an eighth higher than Saturday's close at 65 1/2, and advanced a point to 66 1/2. Wisconsin Central was a quarter higher at 37 1/4 and rose to 38 1/4. Smelters rose from 85 1/4 to 86 1/4. However, most of these lost the greater part of their gains during the forenoon when the selling became general.

Price fluctuations in the Boston market were generally within a narrow range. Boston Elevated rose from 127 to 128 and was in demand on the advance. American Telephone & Telegraph was easy around 126 1/2 and 126 3/4. Other price changes were mostly within fractional limits. The local market was featureless.

The Erie issues were the weakest on the New York board. The common sold down to 29 and the preferred broke 37 points. Union Pacific sold under 177. Shorts covering caused a substantial rally and before 2 o'clock Consolidated Gas advanced 2 1/2, to 129. General Electric at 155 1/2 was off a point. Erie common moved up to 30 3/4. Southern Pacific was selling at 117 1/2. Wisconsin Central was up a point at 38. The Boston prices showed little change with some irregularity prevailing during the afternoon trading.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Bills to be introduced in Oklahoma Legislature designed to eliminate the few remaining national banks in the state.

Indications point to a reduction of interest on Savings Banks deposits in New York to 3 1/2 per cent.

A bill to tax the bituminous coal output in Pennsylvania from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and the anthracite coal output from \$1,240,000 to \$1,800,000 for state purposes has been prepared for introduction in the Legislature.

Suit for about \$1,000,000 has been filed in behalf of the city of St. Louis against its street car companies.

The New York public service commission in its annual report to be submitted to the Legislature Wednesday among other matters will suggest amendments to the law so as to allow the construction of new subways in New York by private capital.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows the excess reserve to be \$5,084,714, an increase of \$1,630,714. The excess with reserve agents is \$11,005,714, an increase of \$2,045,714. The excess of reserve last year in Boston was \$3,938,286; in New York, \$3,439,286.

The statement in detail is as follows:

	1908	1909
Loans	\$204,702,000	\$227,777,000
Circulation	9,379,000	9,379,000
Deposits	172,417,000	224,245,000
Due banks	82,534,000	6,222,000
U. S. deposits	1,536,000	3,000
Reserve agents	26,105,000	1,968,000
Exchange	17,027,000	3,422,000
Due from banks	25,692,000	3,125,000
5 per cent funds	480,500	1,500
Legal tenders	4,211,000	2,501,000
Specie	25,875,000	1,809,000
Reserve excess	5,084,714	1,630,714
Exc. with res. agts.	11,005,714	2,045,714

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Amalgamated Copper	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 5/8	81 3/4
Amer. Car & Foundry	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 3/4
Amer. Locomotive	56 1/4	56 1/2	55 1/8	55 3/4
Amer. Locomotive pref.	111	111	111	111
Amer. Smelt. & Refining	89 1/4	89 1/2	88 1/8	88 3/4
Am. Sugar	108 1/4	108 1/2	107 1/8	107 3/4
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/8	126 1/4
Amer. Tobacco	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/8	82 1/4
Anacosta	48	48 1/4	48	48
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/8	99 1/4
Atchafalaya pref.	101	101	101	101
Baltimore & Ohio	109 1/8	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67 3/4	68 1/8	67 1/4	67 3/4
Canadian Pacific	124 1/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	123 3/4
Central Leather	10 1/8	11	10 1/8	10 1/2
Central Leather pref.	101	101	101	101
Central of New Jersey	230	231	230	231
Chesapeake & Ohio	56 1/2	57 1/4	56 1/8	57 1/4
Chicago & Alton	67 3/8	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Chicago Great Western	81 1/2	82	81 1/8	81 3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	41 1/4	41 3/8	40 1/2	41 1/4
Colorado Southern	65 1/8	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Consolidated Gas	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/4
Erie	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/8	31 1/4
Great Northern	145 1/8	145 1/2	145 1/8	145 1/4
Great Northern Ore	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Illinois Central	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/8	144 1/4
Kansas & Texas	41 3/4	42 1/4	41 3/8	41 3/4
Louisville & Nashville	123	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Mexican Central	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/4
Missouri Pacific	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/8	67 1/4
National Lead	76 3/4	77	76 1/2	76 3/4
New York Central	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/8	126 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	162	162	162	162
Norfolk & Western	86	86 1/8	85 3/4	85 3/4
Northern Pacific	140 1/8	140 1/2	140 1/8	140 1/4
Northern	176 1/4	176 1/2	176 1/8	176 1/4
Pennsylvania	132 1/4	132 1/2	132 1/8	132 1/4
People's Gas	109 1/8	109 1/2	109 1/8	109 1/4
Pressed Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/8	35 1/4
Reading	136 1/8	136 1/2	136 1/8	136 1/4
Reading Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/8	35 1/4
Rock Island	62	62 1/8	61 3/4	61 3/4
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/8	71 1/4
Southern Pacific	116 1/8	117 1/8	116 1/8	116 1/4
Southern Railway	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8
St. Paul	148 1/8	148 1/2	148 1/8	148 1/4
Texas Pacific	31 1/8	31 1/2	31 1/8	31 1/4
Union Pacific	176 1/8	176 1/2	176 1/8	176 1/4
U. S. Rubber	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/8	35 1/4
U. S. Rubber pref.	107	107 1/8	106 3/4	107
U. S. Steel	52	52 1/8	51 3/4	51 3/4
U. S. Steel pref.	113 1/8	113 1/2	113 1/8	113 1/4
Wabash	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/8	84 1/4
Wisconsin Central	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/8	37 1/4

BONDS

	Opening	High	Low
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/8
Atchafalaya 4s	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/8
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/8
Japan 4 1/2s new	89 3/8	89 3/8	89 1/8
Japan 4 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/8
Kansas & Texas 4 1/2s	95 1/8	95 1/8	95 1/8
New York City 1915 new	104 1/8	104 1/8	104 1/8
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/8
Pennsylvania conv. 1915	94 1/8	94 1/8	94 1/8
Reading 4s	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8
Union Pacific 4s	114	114	114
United States Steel 4s	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/8

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	High	Low
U. S. Reg. 20	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/8
do coupon	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 30	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/8
do coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/8
Small bonds	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 40	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/8
do coupon	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/8
Panama 20	102 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8
do coupon	102 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8
Dist. Columbia 4 1/2s	102	102	102

SHIPPING NEWS

The Red Star line steamer Menominee, Captain Moller, from Antwerp, arrived this morning and berthed at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, about 9 o'clock. She brought in eight passengers and a large general cargo.

The British steamer Almeriana, Captain Hanks, from Fowey and Cardiff, Eng., docked at Mystic wharf, Charlestown, about 9 o'clock this morning, with 3500 tons of china clay. The steamer left Fowey Dec. 22, and Cardiff Dec. 24. After leaving the latter port the Almeriana ran into heavy northerly gales, and the week following was a constant struggle against wind and sea, in which the gallant little steamer proved her qualities as a good sea boat.

A. Mulloy, one of the crew of the fishing schooner Josie and Phebe, had a narrow escape last Wednesday afternoon off Brown's bank. Mulloy was out on the bowsprit when he suddenly lost his footing and fell overboard. It was fully 15 minutes before he was picked up almost exhausted.

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf today as follows: Buena, 15,500 pounds; Marguerite, 10,000 pounds; Mildred V. Nunan, 9000 pounds; Vanestinn, 23,000 pounds; Ellen C. Burke, 14,000 pounds; Hope, 7000 pounds; Onato, 100,000 pounds; Priscilla, 25,000 pounds; George E. Lane, Jr., 4000 pounds; Rose Standish, 13,100 pounds; Washakie, 19,000 pounds; W. M. Goodspeed, 13,000 pounds; Josie and Phebe, 39,000 pounds; Azorian, 2600 pounds.

Haddock sold to buyers today at \$2.75 @ 4.25 per hundredweight, large cod \$2.75 @ 3.75, small cod \$2.25 @ 2.75, large hake \$4.25, small hake \$2.75, pollock \$2.75.

The steamer Boston, from Yarmouth, which arrived Sunday, brought in as passenger, Capt. Martin Gracior of the Gloucester fishing schooner Vera, which was wrecked at White point, about five miles from Canso, during a fog Dec. 30. Capt. Gracior and three of the crew remained on the vessel several hours after she struck, while the remainder of the crew were ashore.

It was not until the schooner began to break up that the captain consented to abandon her. He lost all his personal belongings and was obliged to appeal to the United States consul for assistance in returning to his home.

The Boston brought 140 passengers. Her cargo included 318 crates of live lobsters, a large consignment of canned lobsters, fish, apples, etc.

BONDS ARE SOLD TO PAY OFF THE FLOATING DEBTS

Massachusetts Gas Companies Will Be in Very Much Better Position as a Result of the New Financing.

LARGER EARNINGS

Encouraging are the prospects of the Massachusetts Gas Companies. The purpose now is to improve conditions financially in such a way as to permit of greater earnings. In order to enable it to pay off all of its floating indebtedness and also of the operating companies controlled by it, bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and running for 20 years were offered for public subscription today by a syndicate headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., R. L. Day & Co. and Eastbrook & Co.

At 10 o'clock the subscriptions were so much in excess of the amount offered that the books were closed at once. There was a very large number of small subscriptions and for this reason no figures on the amount of the oversubscription can be given out for some time.

The bonds are redeemable at 105 and interest. The sinking fund will be \$120,000 per year for the first five years and \$180,000 per year thereafter.

The bonds are offered at 96 1/4, to yield 4 1/2 per cent income. Payments are to be made 5 per cent upon application and the balance on or before Jan. 25, 1909.

These bonds are issued to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and to enable it to purchase all the floating indebtedness of the operating companies controlled by it. The indenture provides that the company will not create any mortgage or other lien upon the properties which it now owns or may hereafter acquire without thereby ratifying securing these bonds, and the same provision applies to the subsidiary companies.

The value of the equity of the company, based on the market value of its shares, is over \$35,000,000. The earnings for the year ended June 30, 1908, amount to more than six times the annual interest on these bonds.

The Massachusetts Gas Companies is a voluntary association having outstanding \$25,000,000 4 per cent preferred stock and \$25,000,000 common stock, upon which it is paying dividends at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Its principal assets are as follows: New England Gas & Coke Co., 151,100 shares; East Boston Gas Co., 10,792 shares; Chelsea Gas Light Co., of Quincy, 3200 shares; New England Coal & Coke Co., 1250 shares; Federal Coal & Coke Co., 3005 shares; \$500,000 first mortgage bonds of the Federal Coal & Coke Co., and \$251,000 second mortgage bonds of the same company.

The most important improvements made by each of the companies have recently been finished or will be completed within the next two or three months, and it is anticipated that within the next three months the benefit of these improvements will be shown in a marked increase in net earnings.

CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Previous
May	1.00 1/8	1.00	1.00 1/8	1.00 1/8
July	.97 1/2	.97 1/2	.97 1/8	.98 1/4
Sept.	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/8	.94 1/4
Corn—				
May	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/8	.61 1/4
July	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/8	.61 1/4
Sept.	.62	.61 1/2	.61 1/8	.61 1/4
Oats—				
May	.51 1/2	.51 1/2	.51 1/8	.51 1/4
July	.49 1/4	.49 1/4	.49 1/8	.49 1/4
Sept.	.39 1/2	..	.39 1/8	.39 1/4
Wheat—	16.30	16.30	16.35	16.35
May	16.52	16.60	16.57	16.57
July	..	..	..	..
Sept.	..	..	..	..
Corn—	9.40	..	9.42	9.42
May	9.60	..	9.62	9.62
July	9.72	..	9.75	9.75
Sept.	..	..	..	..
Oats—	8.82	..	8.85	8.85
May	8.82	..	8.70	8.70
July	8.82	..	8.82	8.82
Sept.	..	..	..	..

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

HOW AND WHERE GRATITUDE HELPS

The blessing which gratitude brings is found not so much with the one to whom it is directed as with the one who cherishes it. Indeed, there are those who make themselves miserable expecting gratitude. They do good to others, not like the Pharisees "to be seen of men," but apparently to be thanked by men. And when the flattering praise of their benefice does not come they feel embittered and talk of the ingratitude of men. "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child," said King Lear, speaking of his daughters. But why did he cherish and care for them in childhood—to express his own fatherhood, or to win their gratitude? If he had done good for its own sake, he would have kept it with him, and been grateful for its comfort. If he did good expecting the reward of grateful appreciation from others he would be disappointed in any case, since reward comes from above not from beneath. Too often the proffered thanks which stimulate gratitude only express flattery. Hence the definition of the cynic that "gratitude is a lively expectation of favors to come." A gentleman

once tried to see if he could make a cabman grateful and satisfied with an unusual fare by handing him a gold piece, but the man humorously asked for a sixpence to drink the health of so liberal a gentleman. One favor gave ground to expect another. The benefactors of others have often grown disheartened over receptive gratitude, which resembles the widely extended mouth of the never-satisfied nestling, perpetually chirping for more. They intend to help, but they find the one helped deteriorating into parasitic dependence—not like the young bird which grows stronger and learns to fly. If they withhold their help they are berated by the beneficiary, who forgets all past favors, and the sting of the ingratitude to the liberal heart is in finding no good actually accomplished. It is safe to say that we shall not be peaceful in heart until we learn to do good to men without any expectation of their gratitude to us. But we ourselves must have a lively sense of gratitude to God because of the good we are able to accomplish. If every kindness done to another makes our own heart grateful

to God we shall be happy in our work. If in all good we accomplish we see the working out of causation we shall look up to the real Cause of good, and be quite independent of human thanks or praise as a source of good. It will be found that this upward look of gratitude will not deprive us of human appreciation in the end, but will set men free to express it. So long as the benefactor looks upon the man he benefits with an exacting sense, as a tax gatherer in the Orient would look upon his victim, the man will hide the good and minimize it. The payment of gratitude expected may seem to him incommensurate with the good he is enabled to do, and finds his satisfying reward in the doing, then gratitude becomes contagious and appreciation infectious among those who have received benefit, so that receivers and givers rejoice together, and thank God. Deep truth is expressed in the courteous form which impersonalizes gratitude among some people. It is their custom to say to the friend who is a giver of good, "I thank God for your kindness."

Bear Ye One Another's Burdens

If any little word of ours
Can make one life the brighter,
If any little song of ours
God help us speak that little word
And take our bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of ours
Can make one life the sweeter,
If any little care of ours
Can make one step the fleetier,
If any little help may ease
The burden of another,
God give us love and care and strength
To help along each other.

If any watchful thought of ours
Can make some work the stronger,
If any cheery smile of ours
Can make its brightness longer,
Then let us speak that thought today
With tender eyes aglowing,
So God may grant some weary one
Shall reap from our glad sowing.

Everything that God has touched reveals a plan.

MIRACLES

Christian Science is primitive Christianity. It is the religion Christ Jesus preached, in the towns and villages of Palestine, almost two thousand years ago, demonstrated as he demonstrated it. This, of course, necessitates the practice of healing as an inseparable part of Christian duty, and it is to this, more than to anything else, that the critics of the movement take such strong exception. The reason is not difficult to understand. If it is once admitted that it is the duty of a Christian to heal the sick, the failure to accept this duty stigmatizes itself. The consequence is that the utmost ingenuity is displayed in explaining away the texts in the New Testament in which the command is contained. The means adopted for this purpose vary considerably, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the danger of them to their exploiters from the point of view of scholarship, logic, and Christianity. This is to be expected, for if the argument could be made good the New Testament would be reduced

to the level of a mere bundle of ethical aphorisms, with no more vitality than is to be found in the writings of the other great moralists of the world. The recognized movements in this campaign are always of the same order. The first is to show that the miracle was supernatural, and was confined to Jesus himself and the disciples, during their lifetimes, by reason of his divinity and the divine decree. The second, and more dangerous, is to show that the last section in the gospel of Mark is an addendum by a later writer, and that the word translated works in the gospel of John refers to something quite distinct from physical healing. The third, and most dangerous of all, is to prove that the command of Jesus is being obeyed in the healing of the medical schools. For the moment it is only possible to deal with the first of these objections.

Until scholastic theology undertook to decide otherwise, the word miracle was never interpreted in a supernatural sense. The Greek words used in the text of the New Testament and the Septuagint mean sign and marvel, and never had any supernatural significance whatever. When Jerome made the Latin version of the Bible which is known as the Vulgate, he retained the exact equivalents of these words, nor was it until some time later that the word miraculum was introduced. This word had itself no more supernatural significance than those which it succeeded. It was a term for expressing the speculations of the philosophers, and is so used by Cicero. In those days, however, a miracle had not come to be defined as something a man cannot do. For two or three hundred years the Christian Church had been working miracles, even if in an ever decreasing ratio, and so the term came naturally enough. Gradually, however, this changed. The miracle became a manifestation of God's personal intervention; and, though occasionally in the dark ages and in medieval times, the faith of some man or woman might heal the sick, it was regarded, with mingled awe and amazement, as something altogether unnatural. Great as was the intellectual change wrought by the renaissance, it made no outward difference in men's views of miracles. The first change came when, with the advent of rationalism, men began to cast ridicule on them. And it was then that Hume committed himself to that famous and unfortunate definition of one, as "a transgression of a law of nature by a particular volition of the Deity." The inherent fallacy of this definition was pointed out by Huxley, in his own luminous way. A violated law, he showed, had ceased to be a law; and if, to take Hume's own example, a man saw a lump of lead suspended without visible support in the atmosphere, so far from proving a violation of law, it would prove, on the contrary, evidence of a hitherto unsuspected law, which it would be more intelligent to examine than to ignore. That is exactly the position in which Christian Science healing stands to natural science today; and natural scientists would be better advised in taking Huxley's advice than in joining orthodox theology in smiling.

Nature is that which is. That is the doctrine of the natural scientist and the theologian, and by this nature they

both mean physical nature. Now this nature they both maintain is governed by physical laws which the one attributes to energy and the other to God. The miracles of Jesus are the practical repudiation of this theory. If those laws had been law they could not have been violated; had they been God's law Jesus would not have attempted their violation. In walking on the water he disproved the law of gravity centuries before Newton discovered it; in carrying the boat immediately across the lake he disproved the law of propulsion; in feeding the multitude he overcame that of limitation. He said that with the faith of a grain of mustard seed men might move mountains and plant the sycamore tree in the sea.

The fact is that Jesus, who, as Mrs. Eddy says, was not only the best man but the most scientific man that ever trod the globe (Science and Health: 52 and 313), met and overcame natural science and scholastic theology by his demonstration of Christian Science. And in bringing Christian healing to the sick man and the sinner today Christian Scientists are striving to walk in his footsteps. The natural scientist maintains that science is confined to secondary causes, or physical facts, and smiles at the recital of Christian Science healing or attempts to account for it in some other way. His whole attitude is an unscientific one, for if you declare in advance that nothing can be known of spiritual causation nothing ever will be to you. You are, in short, placing yourself in the position of the man who sees the lead suspended in the air; and it would be well to remember Huxley's warning on the subject.

The theologian, on the other hand declares that the miracles were performed, but the power was supernatural, and was confined to Jesus and his disciples. This position is even more hopeless than the other. On two recorded occasions Christ Jesus, speaking not of the disciples but of the world, not of an age but for all time, declared that those who believed on him would be able to do the works, the miracles he had done. These passages occur in the last chapter of Mark and the 14th chapter of John, while finally, in the concluding words of the gospel of Matthew, in the last of his recorded words, he commanded the disciples to teach all the nations "to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." If the miracles of healing were not among the things commanded it would be difficult to say what were.

What Our Ancestors Ate

The difference between the diet of the ancients and that of moderns is very striking. The ancient Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquor, it being unknown to them; nor coffee, nor tea, nor chocolate, nor sugar, nor even butter; for Galen informs us he had seen butter but once in his life. They were ignorant of the greater number of our tropical spices, as cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger, Jamaica pepper, curry, pimento. They used neither buckwheat nor French beans, nor spinach, nor sage, taspica, salsp, arrow-root, nor potato or its varieties; nor even the common, but a sort of a marsh grown bean; or many of our fruits, as the orange, tamarind, nor American maize. On the other hand they ate substances which we now neglect—the mallow, the herb ox tongue, the sweet acorn, the lupin. They used greatly radish, lettuce sorrel. They liked the flesh of wild asses, of little dogs, of the dormouse, of the fox, of the bear. They ate the flesh of parrots and other rare birds; and of lizards. They were fond of a great many fish and shell-fish, which we now hold in no esteem. They employed as seasonings rue and assafoetida.

Black Opal and Red Sapphire

The favorite freak stone is the so-called "black opal," which is really dark peacock blue in color, shot with iridescent greens and flame color.

Other varieties of freak gems are pink and white topazes, red and yellow sapphires and tourmalines in brown, blue, "dragon's blood" or cherry.

A perfectly matched pair of black pearls costs at least \$2500.

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More Than a Song

One of the most beautiful short poems in the English language—and, for that matter, one of the most beautiful songs—was written by an American woman, Mrs. Willard. It is, indeed, more than a song; it is a hymn founded upon Psalm 4:8:

"I will both lay me down in peace,
and sleep: for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."

Like our own "Home Sweet Home" the whole world now claims this poem as its own, and we cheerfully allow the claim, for it voices a faith that should be universal. It's unquestioning trust in the power, the mercy and the love of God commends "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" to all Christian people everywhere, and to Christian Scientists in particular. These are the words:

Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
I lay me down in peace to sleep;
Secure I rest upon the wave,
For Thou, O Lord! hast power to save.

I know Thou wilt not slight my call;
For Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall;
And calm and peaceful is my sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep.

And such the trust that still were mine,
Though stormy winds swept o'er the brine,
Or though the tempest's fiery breath
Roused me from sleep to wreck and death!

In ocean caves still safe with Thee,
The gem of immortality;
And calm and peaceful is my sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep.

Life Versus Fiction

The following inscription was written on the fly leaf of a copy of "Plain Tales from the Hills" sent by Rudyard Kipling to Rear Admiral Evans some years ago:

Zogbaum draws with a pencil,
And I do things with a pen;
And you sit up in a conning tower,
Bosoming eight hundred men.
Zogbaum takes care of his business,
And I take care of mine;
And you take care of ten thousand tons
Sky-rocketing through the brine.
Zogbaum can handle his shadows,
And I can handle my style;
And you can handle a ten-inch gun
To carry seven miles.
"To him that hath shall be given,"
And that's why these books are sent
To the man who has lived more stories
Than Zogbaum or I could invent.

Paris Artist Gives Painting to American Home Town



"CROSSING THE BROOK."
Painting now hanging in a room in Robinson Seminary at Exeter, N. H.

There hangs in the reception room of Robinson Seminary in Exeter, N. H., a painting by Elizabeth Gardner Bouguereau, widow of the great French artist, Guillaume Adolphe Bouguereau. The subject of this now famous work is "Crossing the Brook," and represents, as the accompanying cut shows, two children making the crossing of a brook with a younger companion in their arms. It is a wonderfully lifelike portrayal, the coloring and outline of the figures being especially natural and characteristic of all of Mrs. Bouguereau's paintings.

The painting was presented to the town of Exeter by the artist, who belongs to one of Exeter's old families and passed the early years of her life here. When quite young she showed a talent for art, particularly painting, and, through the influence of one of her teachers, went with her to Paris in 1836 to study. Through her own efforts and the perseverance of her teacher she succeeded in gaining an entrance into several fine art classes and eventually became a pupil of Bouguereau. He was immediately impressed with her talent and ability and became personally interested in her career. She continued to work under his supervision for many years and became an intimate friend of the family.

After the death of his wife and mother Miss Gardner became Mrs. Bouguereau and they continued their work together until his death at an advanced age. She still lives on the estate of her husband, situated in the old part of Paris, and has continued to paint in the studio in the garden. She has recently had two of her paintings accepted by the Salon in Paris. Bouguereau's unfinished and unsold works are on exhibition in a studio in the upper part of the artist's house. Mrs. Bouguereau has produced many beautiful works, among the most noted of which are "The Two Mothers," "Ruth and Naomi" and "Daphnis and Chloe."

Do not despise your old love for the beautiful. Do not fancy that because you have let it become an idol and a tyrant it was not therefore the gift of God. Cherish it, develop it; watch it in its most vast and complex harmonies, and not less in its most faint and fragmentary traces. Only hitherto you have blindly worshipped it; now you must learn to comprehend, to master, to embody it; to show it forth to men as the sacrament of Heaven, the fingermark of God.—Charles Kingsley.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Rainbow

MY heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my life began,
So is it now I am a man,
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The child is father to the man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

—Wordsworth.

Outdoors in the Winter

It is very easy to find beautiful things in nature during the summer, but how many children can find the beautiful things in the winter? When you take your winter morning or afternoon walk, do you look for the colors that nature has painted? Up in the sky it is deep blue, over all the fields it is white with the snow, or brown with the dead grass and leaves.

That is what we think until we learn to look for color. Nature does not put her color box away when the frost comes, and her dress of white snow is merely a background to show her ribbons and jewels on. If you only saw the grays and browns of the tree trunks, the weeds and last year's birds' nests when you took your walk today, you were not looking right. Look more sharply next time you run out after school. See if you can't find bright orange, sunny yellows, and vivid reds and scarlets. There are some twigs and branches that are tinged a vivid yellow all winter. And there are bushes that have very red twigs indeed. Can you find these and

tell the names of them? Most bushes and trees have two names, the one you and your playmates call them by, and the one the nurseryman gives them. Can you learn both?

But the twigs of the bushes are not only red or yellow; they are brilliant purple and also a lively green. Eyes must be bright and searching to find these out. Perhaps a whisper may guide you. Look at the willows, the dogwoods, and the young sassafras trees. Maybe you will have to go far afield to find some of these, but the country children can easily do that, and the city children have the parks which they do not always know how to enjoy as they should.

Resemblances—A Game

Resemblances is a game in which one of the players thinks of an object and then asks each of the others to guess what that thought is like. When all have answered the questioner tells his thought and asks each one of the company to tell how his guess resembles it. Much skill is often required to give a good answer.

Conundrums

What tree should be able to call its father?
What tree do you carry in your hand?
Answers—Pawpaw. Palm.

Great souls are always loyally submissive, reverent to what is above them; only small, mean souls are otherwise.—Carlyle

Action a Necessity to Life

Action in some field is the final stage of development and to stop short of action, to rest in emotion or thought, is to miss the higher fruits of living and to evade one's responsibility to himself as well as to society. * * * To comprehend what life means in the way of truth and power, one must act as well as think and feel. For action itself is a process of revelation, and the sincerity and power with which a man puts forth that which is disclosed to him determine the scope of the disclosure of truth which he receives.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

BROKEN WORDS.
In each sentence fill the first two blanks with two words which, joined together, will form a word to fill the remaining blank.

1. Do you buy paper — or reams? — one schoolgirl of another.
2. — Puritans do not regard it as you free — men might.
3. He built — when in — and lived like the natives themselves.
4. The — put around her head was made of a — handkerchief.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Behandings and Curtailments: Harbin-ger, dis-plea-sed, con-flue-nce, pre-hen-sion, dis-hear-ten, per-son-ate, com-ple-nce, dis-cord-ant, pro-por-tion, dis-pen-sed, pre-fat-ory, dis-may-ing, mig-none-ette, cap-ill-ary, his-trio-nic, hep-tar-chy, rep-eat-ing, rep-air-ing, def-ray-ing.

JOY IN THE LAUNDRY

WHO has not known the joy of washing, rinsing, bluing and hanging out muslins under a deep blue sky with the green grass showing underneath, who has not gathered in at nightfall her arms full of snowy, billowy, fragrant muslins, and buried her face in them with sniffs of delight, has lost an experience worth being poor for a time to enjoy. Though indeed, it is not essential to be poor in order to give oneself the experience.

Healthy labor is very often just the thing that a woman's tired nerves require. Washing away the stains from linen is like a symbolic washing away of the hurts and bruises of social contact. There is a sheer delight in cleansing which perhaps only the gentlest natures thoroughly appreciate. Old-fashioned gentlemen always reserved a part of this necessary work of the house for themselves.

Dollies over which many weeks have been spent in embroidery, laces which represent the patient industry of many workers in designs and execution, fine cambric and linen handkerchiefs, and many other particular articles should be looked after personally by the careful housewife and washed with her own hands with a finer soap than the general use. If the dollies are not carefully handled in laundering the colors will lose their brilliancy or run into the linen, and weeks of patient labor be lost. If cambric and linen handkerchiefs are not carefully washed they become yellow.

The acquisition of a large, covered clothes hamper is a prudent provision for every home. Let thrift control

judgment when shopping for this article, and get a generous, strong, well made deep hamper of willow that will endure for many years. Then set this most necessary creation, this help-meet for order and tidiness in some good central place of the home, in the bath room if that is a large enough place to hold it, in the upper back hall if not.

Every member of the household should be schooled to bring the cast-off washable garments to the clothes hamper for safety deposit until the renewing of wash day shall restore them to fresh usage. Nothing so cumbrous the home as soiled garments left hanging on the hooks, thrown down behind the dresser doors, or rummaged about in the dresser. Laundry bags are a measure of protection hung in each chamber, but these become bulky, and bulge uncomfortably in the limited closet room, and unmentionable to the polite ear, they emit a stuffy odor into the chamber.

Thus the big hamper near the bathroom door saves not only untidiness, but close atmosphere. It gathers into its capacious maw the towels, the personal linen, and the sheets and cases. When wash day comes, its contents may be emptied into a sheet and borne away to the nether regions, and the basket opened to the sunny window for an air bath.

Another and smaller hamper should be kept in the kitchen for the tea towels, dusters, napkins and tablecloths. Those things should not be thrown into the soiled clothes basket with the more intimate linens and toweling. They comprise a group of themselves, and should be washed by themselves as well as gathered together.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 11, 1909.

A New Era of Development

IT WOULD seem as if the great industrial interests of the country—and the railroads are included in this statement—were now taking home to themselves the advice given John Pierpont Morgan by his father, when the former was about to enter upon his business career, and which, in substance, was: "Never entertain a doubt with regard to the future of the republic; have unlimited faith in the resources and possibilities of the country, and govern yourself accordingly."

Well, to be brief, upward of \$10,000,000 will be expended, we are reliably informed, by the American Locomotive Company in the construction of its projected plant at Gary, Ind., plans for which are now in preparation. This plant, according to the officers of the company, will have a probable output of 1000 locomotives a year.

What is going to be done in the way of creating a market for this extraordinary production of locomotives? "The West," said President W. C. Brown of the New York Central railroad, at the annual dinner of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, "must have thousands of miles of new railroads to make possible the tremendous development of which that region is capable. Texas alone has fifty-five counties in which the whistle of the locomotive has never been heard, and the state of Texas can, with adequate railroad facilities, and proper cultivation, raise more cotton than is now produced in the United States, or could double the annual corn crops of the country. The East requires little in the way of new railroads, but it does need and must have, vast improvements in existing roads, especially in the Atlantic seaboard terminals. During the two decades from 1905 to 1925 the New York Central railroad will expend in such improvements an amount closely approximating, if it does not exceed, the original cost of the road."

Now the meaning of these two items of news, taken together and properly weighed, is that we are about to enter upon a period of agricultural and industrial development which will stand without a parallel in history. But this is not the best of it. He must be blind who does not see that, thanks to the moral forces recently liberated in this country, the fruit of the harvest about to be gathered shall be shared not merely by the few but by the many. And as the years roll on we shall all have more and more reason and greater and greater reward for having faith in the republic.

THE NATURAL scientists of the world have devoted much of their time to the investigation of matter. This is not strange, for on the answer to the question, "What is matter?" depends the solution of many problems. Many years ago, in writing the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy made the then startling statement to the world that mortal mind and body combined as one, in short, that mortal mind and matter were only different strata of the same belief, and that that belief was itself supposititious. Ever since then natural scientists have been coming more and more into agreement with her contention.

Two or three years ago, at Cambridge, Mr. Balfour made the announcement that natural science was not only explaining matter, it was explaining it away; and he was followed, a little later, by Sir William Crookes with the declaration that he saw no reason to deny the possibility of the extinction of matter, and that we had, indeed, already reached "the border land where matter and force seemed to merge into one another." Now there comes Dr. D. F. Comstock, of the physics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with practical demonstrations, of a wonderful description in their way, in support of the hazard of Sir William Crookes that matter and force merge into one another, or, as Mrs. Eddy put it long ago, that mortal mind and body combine as one.

By energy, Dr. Comstock means what in Christian Science is termed mortal mind, "the mythological material intelligence," as it is defined, on page 534 of Science and Health, "called energy, and opposed to Spirit." And he shows how this energy stored up in matter produces action. "The energy," says the report, "which is contained in a pound of any substance is almost inconceivably great. Calculation shows that it is greater than the work which a thousand horses could do in a thousand years." Perhaps, then, for the future, the contention of Christian Science that fatigue is the product of the human mind, and is not inherent in what is termed matter, will provoke less criticism. From a material point of view, the one thousand years' power of a thousand horses cannot be rapidly dissipated.

It is necessary, at the same time, carefully to guard ourselves against imagining that these material conjectures, interesting as they are as evidence of the gradual surrender of human opinions to spiritual Truth, in any way affect the teachings of Christian Science. Truth remains Truth, however much human opinion about it may vary, and it is only through the perception of the spiritual, the realization of the absolute nothingness of all material phenomena, that the scientific knowledge of Truth can be acquired.

The Fight Against Obscuration

FRIENDS of the anti-smoke- nuisance movement, who are also invariably friends of the railroad electrification movement, are watching with considerable interest the outcome of the struggle in Chicago between the Anti-Smoke League and the Illinois Central Railway Company. Concerning the status of this struggle there appears to have been much misunderstanding, not only throughout the nation, which is looking for a precedent, but in Chicago; which is hoping to establish one.

According to the esteemed Tribune of the city named, the league seems to be under the impression that electrification has been ordered by the directors and stockholders of the Illinois Central. "They have not got that far," declares the Tribune. "An investigation of the subject was ordered. It ought to have been concluded by this time and the results made public. It cannot be the intention of the board of directors to hold back the report of the investigator for submission at the next annual meeting. If favorable to electrification, the board has authority to proceed at once."

It is not probable that any dilatory tactics the railway company

may attempt will long postpone a change which is demanded in this instance alone by more than 200,000 people affected by the Illinois Central smoke, for the movement to suppress the nuisance is not one of yesterday, but is deep-rooted and headed and supported by determined people.

On the other hand, the restraining influence with which the Illinois Central directors have to contend is tremendous. They are told, and they realize, that they cannot take favorable action in the matter of electrification without affecting all other great lines centering in Chicago, and, practically, all great lines of America, for the Illinois Central precedent would mark the beginning of the end of the coal-fired locomotive.

This is why the Chicago anti-smoke- nuisance movement is, in point of fact, a national anti-smoke- nuisance fight, and why friends of electrification everywhere are watching its progress with interest. Moreover, it is a fight against obscurity, and as such it has the sympathy of all people who want to see clearly.

The Business Situation

A POST-HOLIDAY lull in commercial activity is reported in some quarters. This was expected, and people usually realize what they are looking for. This temporary halting in trade, however, has not changed the general optimistic sentiment. The mild weather is given as the most potent cause of dulness in certain lines, particularly coal and clothing. With brisker weather conditions prevailing the most pessimistic admit it is a question of only a short time until expansion takes place in all branches of commerce.

It is generally agreed among financiers that what are known as the "fundamentals" make for improvement in every direction. A large portion of the money received by the farmers of this country for their \$8,000,000,000 worth of crops is now in active circulation. The interest and dividend disbursements made at this season of the year add nearly \$200,000,000 more to the funds available for investment and business. Better conditions are noted in the metal markets. The iron and steel industry has been improving slowly but steadily. The beginning of the year found many consumers of metals with scant stocks and the same condition is said to prevail among the producers of pig iron, and the manufacturers of steel, brass and copper products. Business in these lines will increase at a rapid rate when orders for new equipment and rails are received from the railroads. These cannot be delayed much longer, for rail replacement is a necessity that cannot be postponed long with any degree of safety. Railroads have curtailed this expense during the past year as much as possible and with some roads the work must be undertaken as soon as the weather will permit.

In a vast area, covering possibly 200,000 square miles of the West and South, business is reported as good. Manufactures of the Mississippi valley are for the most part operating with full forces and on full time. This part of the country suffered relatively very little from the financial panic of a year ago. Distributing merchants in the same region are prospering in like proportion and little is heard of the possible results from the proposed revision of the tariff by the ways and means committee of Congress, a matter that is causing some concern in eastern commercial circles.

Another large holder of Steel securities has expressed himself on the subject of the tariff revision in a way that should dispel any feeling that a reduction in the tariff would injure the steel trade. John W. Gates, in a letter to Speaker Cannon, said that while a large portion of his fortune was in the steel business he candidly thought that a cut of 50 per cent in the schedule could be made "without hurting the manufacturers of iron and steel a particle." If such men as Gates and Andrew Carnegie can thus express themselves concerning the industry in the event that the tariff on steel is reduced or abolished, the wonder is that the proposed readjustment of the schedule should have any effect whatever upon business. And yet the subject is constantly referred to as being about the only obstruction in the way of an immediate return to normal conditions. The fact is, however, business will resume in a very short time in a way that will make us all wonder why there ever had been a period of depression. There is nothing to prevent an era of the greatest prosperity this country has ever enjoyed.

THERE may be, and we will assume there is, good in each of the innumerable movements on foot for the uplifting of humanity. Wonderful progress, it may be admitted, is being made along economic lines. It might as well be conceded, also, that if the theories of our social reformers could all be put into practice, existence on this planet would resolve itself into one long, sweet dream. And yet, when we come right to it, what is the use of so much theorizing with regard to the bringing about of ideal material conditions when they are already to be found in this country?

Not throughout this country, of course, but in Kansas. From time to time we have had reports with regard to the high tide of prosperity in Kansas, which, in some instances, have challenged our credulity; but no sooner had we begun to doubt than some other reports have come from the Sunflower State which so completely overshadowed the previous reports as to cause us to wonder why we ever thought it worth while to question. For example, when we were told that one of the principal troubles of the Kansas farmer was the difficulty he experienced in the matter of investing his surplus, we were extremely doubtful, until we received the later intelligence that most of the money-lenders in Kansas were going out of business because there were no longer any borrowers in the state.

Likewise, when we were informed that 75 per cent of the farm-houses of Kansas contained baby grand pianos, in addition to phonographs with the highest-priced records, the costliest cameras and oriental rugs of the rarest patterns, we were full of unbelief until we learned subsequently that no farmer in Kansas thinks of going to the county seat to pay his taxes in these days in anything short of a luxuriously upholstered touring car, and that he would no more run the risk of being seen by his neighbors riding in an automobile of last year's make than of appearing before them at dinner in anything but evening dress.

Kansas is not only a land of perennial delight, regarded as a news center, but it is a land of inexhaustible surprises regarded as a financial center. We all know that the people out there are prosperous, for we have been told so time and again, and we have as often been gladdened by the knowledge. But it must have occurred to some of us, at intervals, that there must be some poor people in

Kansas, as there are elsewhere. It has not seemed reasonable, that is, to some of us, that everybody in Kansas should be well off. And yet—but read this:

TOPEKA, Kan.—The state bank commissioners' report today showed \$145 on deposit in Kansas banks for every individual. The increase in one year is \$20,000,000. The total deposits are \$100,000,000.

Some there are who will claim that this does not mean what it says—that it does not follow because there is \$145 for every individual Kansan in the Kansas banks that every individual Kansan can walk up to the teller's window of a Kansas bank and demand and receive \$145. There will always be doubters, and scoffers, and scouters.

But this does not affect the main point, which is that Kansas is a state which is worthy of the attention of the social reformer who is aiming to bring about ideal material conditions.

THE DENSE GLOOM which envelops the discussion over conserving our natural resources is finally pierced by a great green light. This light, symbolic of safety, is cheering in the greatest degree even to those who, although endowed with common sense, make the mistake of crediting the melancholy report that there is not enough of everything in this world to go around a few years hence.

It is hard to avoid a pessimistic conclusion because on every hand is heard our mines are about exhausted, our timber forests depleted, our rivers and lakes shallowing from lack of rain-holding soil and our farms overcultivated by the avaricious husbandman who thinks not of the future. But again there is this gleaming light.

It seems, indeed, a most propitious incident that this light should shine just at the time when many good people who are as a rule disposed to look upon the bright side of things have failed to remember "the underside of every cloud is bright and shining," as a consequence of the alarming predictions. For, unless we are greatly mistaken, the source of this light, which is news to the effect that the lobster supply is in no possible danger of exhaustion, will mark the beginning of a turn in the tide which in a short time will restore to us all that optimism without which we would all feel badly indeed. And what of this news? How does it read? Listen:

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—Several seed lobsters have been deposited late at the fish hatchery here, which is maintained by the national government, and that they will give birth to several millions of lobsters is anticipated. Of this amount it is estimated that fully 75 per cent will live to be distributed along the coast.

The steamers connected with the government's hatchery have been fortunate of late in finding seed lobsters and from the reports received there is no reason for believing that the crustaceans are in any immediate danger of extinction. More lobsters than usual were caught by lobstermen during the fall.

What cheer! Even in the extraordinary and not-to-be-looked-for event that all of our other natural resources should become exhausted, we would still have lobsters by the million. They might not be boiled, but they would be lobsters, just the same.

And Now It Is the Motor-Omnibus

IT WILL certainly be a remarkable conclusion to a long and acrimonious and generally unsatisfactory discussion of the never-ending traction problem, if, as a result of Mr. Edison's improvement of the electric storage battery, and as a result, also, of improvement in steam and gasoline motors, the auto car shall eventually displace the street railway car.

It begins to look as if we were making headway in that direction—as if we were about to complete a circle and return to the omnibus of fifty years ago—only with the difference that the omnibus of the future will be horseless.

This publication a month ago printed some interesting facts about the progress made by the motor-omnibus in London and New York. Since the facts for that article were gathered the former city has made even greater strides toward providing urban transportation of this character. Motor omnibuses have increased in the British metropolis by over 1,200 in the last 12 months. There has also been a large increase in service in New York.

But the real question has to do with the supplanting of the electric traction cars with the motor-omnibus. One of the great advantages to result from such a change must be immediately obvious. The transportation facilities of the great cities would be immensely increased, for the motor-buses could travel two or three abreast on many streets, and they could travel on all thoroughfares, being free from the limitations, in this respect, of the conveyances that are held to tracks. It is getting time for something better.

THE CRUMPACKER census bill was passed by the Senate Friday with two amendments, which will carry it back to the House, but which do not affect the spoils feature of the measure. One amendment authorizes the printing and binding of census reports by private firms whenever the work done by the government printing office proves unsatisfactory to the director of the census, in promptness, quality or price. The other amendment provides for a census of deformed and crippled children.

There will probably be no serious objection to either amendment in the House, so that, unless that body shall reconsider its former action with reference to the competitive examination of census employees, there will be speedy concurrence, and the bill will go to the President.

Before the bill was put upon its passage in the Senate there was a long debate on an amendment offered by Senator Lodge placing 3500 clerks to be employed in Washington in connection with the census under the civil service commission. The amendment, after being vigorously defended by Senator Rayner, as well as by Senator Lodge, was defeated by a vote of 32 to 15. The vote in the House, under a similar test as to the attitude of the representatives toward the merit system, stood 119 to 65, so that the temper of Congress is apparently pronounced upon this subject.

Yet there has been wide discussion of the matter in the national press, and members of the House who may have been ignorant of public sentiment in this regard when the bill was last before them are likely now to be influenced by the adverse criticism. At all events, they will be unable longer to plead ignorance of popular sentiment on the subject, when they shall be brought to task for administering a blow to civil service reform.

The Spoils System and the Veto